PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S SWISS MILK

No. 54,263.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Nov.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	OCEANA	6610	....	....
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
29th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	....	17th Dec, 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	....	17th Feb. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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Agent.

No. 66, Hornby Road.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 25th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 21st Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Afracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

19th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec	1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec.	1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan.	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb.	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan, 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb, 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	..	15 Nov.	22 Nov.	15 Dec.
	City of Karachi	...	...	21 ,,	3 Dec.	27 ,,
	City of Madrid	...	3 Dec.	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15Jan08
	City of Glasgow	..	15 ,,	25 ,,	4 Jan 08	28 ,,
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.						
*	Merton Hall	...	..	25 Nov.	...	22 Dec.
†	City of London	...	...	7 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
‡	Trafford Hall	..	22 Nov.	25 ,,	..	18 ,,
	City of Calcutta	...	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
	City of London	...	15 ,,	24 ,,	...	15 ,,
	City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	..	10 May

* For Marseilles and London.
† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000

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SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

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☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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We have tested most of the highest makes of Pianos and when they have shown that they possess the qualities necessary beyond tone, touch and sympathetic power, we have offered them to the public often with improvements which our long experience has suggested. We have in fact been compelled, after exhaustive and long experiments, to drop our Agency for instruments which, whilst bearing good reputation in Europe, have failed to withstand the peculiar tests of the Indian climate.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE, RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of

GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the Word's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ESTABLISHED 1835,
BOMBAY.

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MORENAS and Co. have spared no expense to make the new premises Cool and Comfortable for their Patrons.

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TEA AND COFFEE.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble."—So says

Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON DUNLOP TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
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(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

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LTD.,

TEA MERCHANTS

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H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.................. Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............. Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... ,, 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... ,, 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... ,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... ,, 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..................£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..................£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up...£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS ....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND ....£ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, and London are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at No. "F" Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "AFRICA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY one ASSISTANT for Conveyancing Department one SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, TWO ENGROSSING CLERKS, and one OUTDOOR GENERAL CLERK. All must possess necessary qualifications and good experience of work in Attorneys' Offices. Apply in writing with testimonials to—

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Solicitors.

BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and A HALF will be issued between any two stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the Return journey upto midnight of the 26th January, 1908.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a TEMPORARY POST of INSPECTOR of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, on Rs. 250 per month. The appointment to be for 12 months. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than November 30th 1907.

P. B. HAIGH,
for Collector of Bombay.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY, requires the services of an ENGINEER, as assistant to the CHIEF ENGINEER.

The salary of the post is Rs. 750 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for conveyance.

Applicants must hold a diploma of some recognized Civil Engineering College, or have passed the examination qualifying for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and must have held for at least 5 years a responsible position as Civil Engineer in charge of works.

Preference will be given to an Engineer with special experience in water and drainage works, in the maintenance of roads and buildings, and who possesses some knowledge of mechanical engineering.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement, and when appointed must enter into an arrangement with the Municipality for a period of 5 years, he will have to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a single first-class steamer or rail fare to Karachi will be paid by the Municipality.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to "THE PRESIDENT, KARACHI MUNICIPALITY," and should reach the Municipal Office not later than MONDAY, the 30th December 1907.

T. L. F. BEAUMONT,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
KARACHI, 30TH OCTOBER 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KALLIANDAS KESHAVDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Solicitors, High Court, at their Office at the Esplanade Road, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and all such claims if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the Manordas Street and Dewji Dwarkadas Street within the Fort of Bombay, being on the South side of the Manordas Street, and on the North side of Dewji Dwarkadas Street, containing by admeasurement 1206 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 703. 703, 705 and 709, Collector's New Nos. 5894, 5895, 5901 and 5918, Old Survey No 1297, New Survey No. 8503, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of rates and taxes of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2602, 2603, 2617, 2604 and Street Nos. 46-48-50 and 1-2, 52 and 41, 43, 45, 47, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East, partly by the said Manordas Street, partly by the property of Lakhmidas Narandas, partly by the property of Hargovandas Pranjivandas, partly by the property of Nanji Ashkurn, partly by the property of Dayal Sevram, partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Khushaldas but now belonging to Runchhoddas Meghji, and partly by the property of Jeewan Bhowanee; on or towards the West partly by the property of Manmohandas Devidas, partly by the property of Amooluck Khimji, partly by the property of Jairam Seevji, partly by the property of Sir Jamestji Jijibhoy and partly by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas; on or towards the North by the said Manordas Street and on or towards the South, partly by the Dewji Dwarkadas Lane, partly by the property of Khatao Purshottamdas or of his trustees and partly by the property of Jeewan Bhowanee and which premises are now in the possession of the said Kalliandas Keshavdas or his tenants.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1907.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR, & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR AND BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

DECEMBER. 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1907.

GENTLEMEN WISHING to act as observers and others desirous of touring in the above Trials are kindly requested to communicate with the Undersigned immediately.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

CLASSES for SUB-OVERSEERS, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CANDIDATES for the Sub-Overseer Class must have passed the School Final or Matriculation Examination.

Candidates for the Mechanical or Electrical Engineering Class must have passed Anglo-Vernacular Standard VI.

The courses are for three years.

Applications for admission will be received til 31st December; the Classes begin early in January.

For Prospectus and Application Form send address with half anna stamp to—

THE WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY BY CONTRACT at Bombay, of Coal trimmed into Bankers (Best Large Bengal Deshargur), for the use of the Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., from 1st January to 31st December, 1908, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of Saturday, the 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For Further particulars and specifications and form of Tenders apply to the Undersigned,

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure, in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received, as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 149 of 1897.

LUXMIBAI, wife of PRANJIWANDAS HURGOWANDAS, (2) KASIBAI, (3) DHUNCOOVERBAI, daughter of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, deceased, (4) DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS and (5) LILAVANTI, grandson and granddaughter of the said RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, all legatees under the Will of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS .... Plaintiffs

VS.

LADKIBAI, widow and Executrix of the late RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, and C. A. TURNER, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Raghowji Mohandas............ Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1907, the following, immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the one-fifth Share of the original third plaintiff Venibai (now deceased), during the lifetime of the first plaintiff Luxmibai and the one-fourth of Share of the said Venibai after the death of the said first plaintiff Luxmibai and all other the right, title and interest and estate of the said Venibai declared by the Decretal Order made herein on the 23rd day of April, 1898, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in Vithalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 638, New No. 351, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 1462, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 107, and subsequently under No. 108, and now under C. Ward No. 1640, Street Nos. 111-113, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Talewady, on the West by property formerly belonging to Saccaram Sadashivji and now partly by the property belonging to Dhuramsey Roopji, and partly by the property of Eknath Raghoba, on the North formerly by the house of Vishwanath Shivji, and now by a passage, and on the South by the said Vithalwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY and RANCHODDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

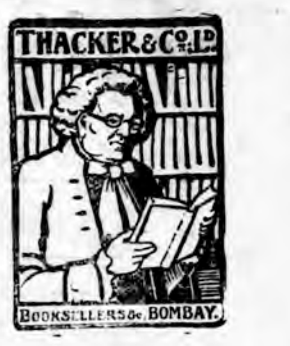
5,000 TONS
- STEEL BEAMS
- STEEL ANGLES
- STEEL TEES
- CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.


THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

RECENT TECHNICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ferments. By C. Oppenheimer and C. A. Mitchell	6	9
Brewing. By W. J. Sykes and A. R. Ling ...	18	6
Gas Manufacture. By W. J. A. Butterfield. Vol. I., (Vol. II shortly)	6	9
Acetylene. By F. H. Leeds and W. J. A. Butterfield	4	6
Painting and Decorating. By W. J. Pearce ...	9	6
Painter's Colours, Oil, and Varnishes. By G. H. Hurst	9	6
Chemistry of India Rubber. By C. O. Weber.	11	0
Paper Technology. By R. W. Sindal... ...	9	3
Spinning and Twisting of Long Vegetable Fibres. By H. R. Carter	14	0
Bleaching and Calico Printing. By Duerr and Turnbull	9	6
Fire and Explosion Risks. By Dr. Von Schwartz...	14	0
Leather Manufacture. By Alexander Watt ...	10	15
Jewellery. By Cyril Davenport	2	3
Tobacco. A Handbook for Planters. By C. G. W. Lock	4	8
Flying Machines Past, Present and Future ...	0	14
Ferric and Heliographic Processes. By George E. Brown, F. I. C.	1	12
Practical Metal Turning. By Joseph Homer ...	7	14
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The Practical Designs of Irrigation. By W. G. Bligh, M. I. C. E.	18	6
Waterworks Distribution. A practical guide to the laying out system of distributions marines for the supply of water to cities and towns by J. A. Macpherson, M. I. C. E. 2nd Edition revised and enlarged with additional Illustrations	5	4

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLE, 23 inch Frame, Front Rim and Edies back peddling Brakes—as good as new. Cash price Rs. 122-8, offered for Rs. 90. Apply to Box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ONE double seated CHILD'S PERAMBULATOR, upholstered and painted white in very good condition. Cost Rs. 98-8, offered for Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 1715, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED BOMBAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Co. 6 per cent. PREFERENCE SHARES.

Apply to—

S. P. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, Bankers and General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING

Executed within the Shortest Notice.

STYLE AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PRICES VERY CHEAP.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Macedonia," a large consignment, ranging from 7 to 16 lbs.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1 8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT, where you will see a large Stock to select from.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,

KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 16TH NOVEMBER.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

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Cushioned Easy Chairs	Rs. 2	0
First Class Chairs	" 1	0
Second "	" 0	8
Benches	" 0	4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING.
COMMENCING AT 9-30 P. M.

MIDDLETON'S MIGHTY THROBBING LIVING LONDON

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SUNDAY NEXT,
TWO SPECIAL
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
6-30 to 8-30; 9-30 to 11-30.

MISS ELE DAVIES

WILL SING THE LATEST ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Commencing 9-30; Carriages 11-30.

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HAVE again OPENED a STUDIO in BOMBAY.
4,000 SITTERS during our last Visit to Bombay.
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A LARGE consignment consisting of the following well-known brands:—

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.... ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The stores is now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within ten days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD TEAK-BUILT TRAM CARS.

By order of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stable, Colaba:—

12 horse tram-cars.

The above cars are suitable for tramway service or can be converted into trucks for mines, etc. or into huts or can be broken up.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the owner, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Kalbadevi.

The building materials of house known as Government Central Book Depot at Kalbadevi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WAGHJEE COORJEE MILL at Parel on the east side of the G. I. P. Railway Parel Station.

On MONDAY, the 16th December next, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, the whole of the mill machinery, building, land, engines, boilers, furniture fittings, castings, &c., as the same is now lying at the mill-premises in one lot.

The land is leasehold and contains about 3,975 square yards. There are about 2,300 spindles all in working order besides the engine, boiler, shafting and pulleys. There is also a complete plant of hosiery machines and also a dynamo in complete working order with electric lights fitted throughout the mill premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE DOMESTIC BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THE COMPLETE INDIAN HOUSE-KEEPER and Cook. Giving the Duties of mistress and servants, the General Management of the house and Practical Recipes for cooking in all its Branches. By F. A. Steel and G. Gardiner	1	8
POULTRY-KEEPING IN INDIA. A Simple and Practical Book on their Care and Treatment, their various Breeds and the means of rendering them Profitable. By Isa Tweed. Illustrated.	4	8
COW-KEEPING IN INDIA. A Simple and Practical Book on their Care and Treatment, their various Breeds, and the means of rendering them Profitable. By Isa Tweed. With 40 Illustrations	4	8
THE INDIAN HANDBOOK on Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea-Fowls, Pigeons, Pea-Fowls and Rabbits. By Isa Tweed. With numerous Illustrations	3	8
WYVERN'S INDIAN COOKERY BOOK. Being a new and Revised Edition of Culinary Jottings from Madras. By Col. Kenney-Herbert ("Wyvern.")	4	8
THE MEMSAHIB'S BOOK OF CAKES, Scones, Biscuits, etc. Contains 166 Recipes. By Carrie Curcrewe	2	0
THE MEMSAHIB'S BOOK OF COOKERY. By Carrie Cutcrewe		0
BAKER AND COOK. By Mrs. R. Temple Wright	2	8
FLOWERS AND GARDENS IN INDIA: A manual for beginners. By Mrs. R. Temple-Wright	2	8
THE AMATEUR GARDENER IN THE Hills. With a few hints on Fowls, Pigeons and Rabbits. By an Amateur.	2	8
FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING for India. By J. Cameron, F.L.S.	10	0
EVERY-DAY MENUS for Indian House-keepers. By W. S. Burke...	2	0
SWEETS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. A Handbook of confectionery for Ladies everywhere, more particularly for those in India. By Miss Fearson and Mrs. Byrde ...	1	0
THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL Treatment of Children in India. By Edw. A. Birch, M.D.	7	14
A MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE and Hygiene for India. By Sir William Moore, K. C. I. E.	5	4
THE INDIAN COOKERY BOOK. A Practical Handbook to the Kitchen in India. By a Thirty-five years' Resident	3	0

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

		Rs.	
Basso, per tin of	100	Rs. 5	8
Tenor, "	" 100	" 4	8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton Waste Fly, Coloured Yarn, Waste and Hemp.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. (Standard Time), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Bombay Cotton Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Press.

A large quantity of bales and loose cotton waste fly, coloured yarn waste and hemp damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE OF SALVAGE of Cotton Plant, damaged by fire and water, at the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd., at Colaba.

Under instructions from the underwriters Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will receive private offers at their rooms for the purchase of the following cotton pressing plant, &c., salved from the late fire at the above Press upto FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1907, comprising—
3 Hodghart Presses.
3 cotton openers.
1 wrought iron tanks.
Shafting, pulleys, hangers &c.
Hydraulic piping and fittings.
Iron piping.
Weighing scales, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Mr. Muljee Haridas and on account and at the risk of Padamsy Haree:

15 bales each 400 jotas, 29 by 9 yards, grey dhotees, No. 12000.

5 bales 437, 375, 358, 362, and 389 jotas grey dhotees.

21 bales each 400 jotas, 29 by 8 yds., grey dhotees, No. 12000.

5 bales 397, 376, 333, 263, and 476, yds. jotas, 2 by 9 yds. grey dhotees.

4 bales each 400 jotas, 29 by 9 yds. grey dhotees No. 9,000.

1 bale 410 jotas, 29 by 9 yds, grey dhotees, No. 9000,

1 bale 336 jotas, 29 by 9 yds., grey dhotees, No. 9000, 29 by 7¼, 7¾, 8¼, 8¾, 8 yds.

1 bale 49 pieces long cloth, 49 by 87½, 38¼, No. 242. 12lbs.

1 bale 50 pieces long cloth, No 2626, 12lbs.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moritz Hirschler—

22 cases Franz Joseph water.

On account of the concerned—

28 pails Ripolin white paint.

Balance of platedware, jewellery and fancy goods, consisting of albums, dressing cases, brushes, purses, cardcases, gilt necklaces, brooches, tin saucepans, teapot, basins, spoons, knives and forks, photo frames.

20 bales each 6 pcs. 26 by 50-60 yds khaki drill, No. 283
2 " " 6 " " " No. 93030
4 " " " " " No. 2300
3 " " " " " No. P. M. B. 2

By order of Marwari Shrichand Jetna & Co. and on account and at the risk of Devidas Pitamberdas—
1 diamond rose ring about 2 rati.
1 diamond emerald rose ring.
1 do. do. do.
1 silver anklet, 84 tolas.
1 diamond ring, about 1½ rati.
1 pearl necklace.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., a collection of S. H. law books, and books on other subjects consisting of—Gosh Transfer of Property Act, 1890; Starling's Indian Limitation Act, 3rd Ed., 1895; Shieley's Leading Cases in Common Law, 7th Ed., 1904; Shepherd's Transfer of Property Act, 3rd Ed., 1894; Murzban's Indian Stamp Act, 1899; Pollock's Principles of Contract; Roy's Law of Confession, 1901; Field's Evidence Act; Branson's Digest of Unreported Judgments of the Bombay High Court from 1869 to 1884; Cunningham's Contract Act, 9th Ed., 1902; Starling's Penal Code, 7th Ed., 1897; Russell on Arbitration and Award, 8th Ed., 1900; Desai's Indian Court Fees Act, 1899; Cravenburgh's Unrepealed Acts, 1888 to 1893; Woodman's Digest of Law Cases, 8 vols., 1st Ed., 1887 to 1897. English Law Journal Reports:—

Michalmis, 1876 to 1884; Chancery and Privy Council; Bench Peers and Exchequer 1876 to 1881; Probates, Magistrates' Cases and Statures, 1877 to 1884; Privy Council Cases; Probate Divorce and Admiralty Cases; besides works of Wilkie Collins; Zola's Novels; Macaulay's History of England; Biography of Queen Victoria and other works of fiction, history and biography.

The Books will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DISCARD not only worthless but MOST injurious Copaiba, Santal, Capsules etc. TRY a Dr.'s Discovery, ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, "GUNO" cures within FOUR DAYS WITHOUT any inconvenience or ANY internal medicines. Re. 1 and Rs. 2. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows St., Fort, also at other Chemists.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs 2 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS Gartcraig Patent Pressed Glasgow, Prices Favourable.—B. MAGANBHAI & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB GELDING, fast trotter, driven regularly by a Lady for the last two years in Bombay. Also CABRIOLET, in good condition. Turnout Rs. 500.—Apply J. E. MONK, Mincher Villa, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. [illegible] respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Kinds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 33/33d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

KAMA-SHASTRA:

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum Road.

H. C. Suit No. 336 of 1907.

Korebai
vs.
Hunsraj Hirjee and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in exercise of the power of sale vested in him by virtue of an order made by the High Court of Bombay, in the above suit, and dated the 19th September, 1907, the following leasehold land, hereditaments and premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the house and building standing thereon situate at Girgaon Road, in Zaoba's Oart, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under D. Ward No. 4348 and Street No. 46, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Jagganath Jivanji, on or towards the west, north and south by the Zaoba's Oart and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Doongersey Sunzpal and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamnatram and Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort (in Mr. Macropolo's old shop) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as marble-topped tables, and teapoys, drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined plush cabinets, new designed bedsteads, Zoonda mirror door almyras and single and double almiras, wardrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washand table, 6 light argand lamps, walls argand lamps, mulevers marble and Parian figures, flower vases, large Brussels, carpets, oil carpet, table and flour lamps, swing with brass rods, oil pictures, glassware, alvelsey ware, garden benches, gram casks, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF THE GUN BOW STREET AND PARSEE BAZAAR ST., FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), sell at the premises by Public Auction, the following immoveable property by order of the executors of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powvala.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or range of shops and offices standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Gun Bow Street and Parsee Bazaar Street in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 217 2/9 square yards or thereabouts (of which 201 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and 16 2/9 square yards being the portion on which steps are situate are of sufferance tenure) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old Nos. 357 and 357, New Nos. 5318 and 5319, Old Survey Nos 539 and 539 and New Survey No. 9104 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1571. Street Nos. 134, 136, 138, 140, Parsee Bazar Street and 77-79-81 & 83 Gun Bow Street and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Parsee Bazar Street, on or towards the West partly by property of Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Powvala and Pestonji Dorabji Powvala, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Gun Bow Street, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Dorabji [illegible] and partly by the property of the aforesaid [illegible] and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the same.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the said executors at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, next to Sethna Cottage, behind B. B. and C. I. R. Mahalaxmee Station, the valuable and handsome artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, dinner waggon, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble-topped tables, [illegible] piano by Bonish, glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, ice box with filter, large size tower clock, pair of candelabra, large coal cooking stove, Chambers' Encyclopædia and Encyclopædia Britannica in revolving case, books, [illegible] English made chatwood safe on stand, revolving baloon clock, black-wood and carved chiffoniers, writing desk, teapoys, etc., (suitable for Home Presents), also a large size medicine chest, China jars, lot of photographic kit, such as half plate Lancaster camera, complete, [illegible] compound condenser, enlarging camera, lenses, lamp, pocket aluminium camera, 6 focussing glasses, 6 quarter plate negative protectors, accumulator for motors (Fullmen), retouching desk, 6 double darkslides, glazing machine, a lot of unused negative plates, [illegible] collection of choice and rare garden plants in tubs, 12 large size rubber plants in tubs, also palms, roses, orchards, etc., bicycle, [illegible], garden tools, etc., the property of F. H. STELLING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Marble Hall, Byculla, (next to Victoria Garden), the valuable teakwood furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sons, 2 B hammerless gun, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of W. Greengrass, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI.

Under the directions of Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, widows and Administrices of Hari Dwarkaji Thakur, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 1st December, 1907, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moroba Vithoba, Mukund Moroba and Damji Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 5th January 1897 and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the first part and the said Bhikibai Thakur of the other part, the following landed property, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land of batty fields situate at Sewri containing by admeasurement 11348 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 177-18-218, New No. 14358, 14427 and New Survey No. 12308 in the name of Moroba Vithoba Patel [illegible] on or towards the East by [illegible] or towards [illegible] the ground of Narayen Vithoba Patel, on or towards the south by the ground of Haji [illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, attorneys for the said Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cabins," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture, cottage piano by Knake, full size slate billiard table by Roberts, steel wheel vis-a-vis, waler horse, garden, etc., the property of the late D. Duncan, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cross bars, etc. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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DUBOIS FRERES &
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COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

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RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Colliers.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
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WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
For
LADIES,
GENTS,
and CHILDREN.
Fresh Stock of SOLA HATS arrived shortly and awaits inspection.
AND
a beautiful display of
HATS
RIBBONS
and HOSIERY, etc., etc.
PROVISION 20 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.
A VISIT means a lot of saving.
Our prices defy COMPETITION.
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
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FACING THE SEA.
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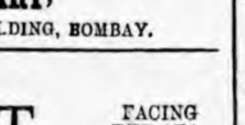

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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE OF CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 18.] [BOMBAY, *November* 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 3/8	3/4	
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	93 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 1/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	Muti	lated	
Do. do. 2 months' hence			
Do. in New York	58 7/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·57		1
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/8		1 5/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Nov.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1*s*. 3 23/32*d* unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	30,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·75—06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·51	5·51	5·53	5·54	5·54
+07	+07	+08	+08	+07
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5·55	5·56	5·56	5·55	
+07	+08	+08	+07	

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	88,000 bales
Do. do. last year	58,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	19,000 "
Do. to Continent	47,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·60 +20

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·42+22
Futures—Month of March, 10·17 +27 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 +1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·26 +31.
Do do Jan. 10·20 +29.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	*d*. 5 [illegible]
F. G. "	*d*. 5 [illegible]
Good "	*d*. 5 [illegible]

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 3/4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.— 1,880,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 56 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47¼, Nov.-Dec.—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12*s*. 2¼*d*.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3*s*. 7*d*. Value.

WOOL AUCTION.

Number of bales offered 32,300.

There was a fair attendance of Home and Foreign buyers.

Competition and prices rather easier.

5 per cent. to 10 per cent. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
10 Boxes Sovs	Rs. 7,50,000	Freemantle	Delhi	Mercantile Bank.
73 Bars Silver	1,37,643	Adelaide	Do.	Mercantile Bank.
1 Parcel Sovs	4,500	Melbourne	Do.	Wassomall Assomall & Co.
1 Box Sovs	6,832	Aden	Oriental	C. Khushal.
Gold Coins	10,335			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

At opening to-day the market was more or less unsettled, the general T. T. rate being 1s. 3⅞d. but 1-32 better was available probably in more than one quarter. There was only a limited enquiry but at the close the tone is better. Demand Bank Bills were placed at 1s. 4d. from 15th December. Credits were steady at 1s. 4⅛d. 3 months' sight, but Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 3 25/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 13/16d. to 1s. 4 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	150
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	201

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 13/16 ready and 95⅞ for the settlement. A fair business has been passing, buyers being more confident, and at the close quotations are 1/16 higher. Calcutta rates are advised as steady at 95 13/16 ready and 95⅞ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	" 95-13

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London, on Monday, closed 3/16 up at 27½ ready and 87⅝ for delivery forward in two months. New York closed ⅜ up at 58⅞. Locally the market was firm, the rate for ready bars opening at 69¼ *ex* duty and advancing to 70½ owing to speculative buying. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	70	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	70	8	0
Ditto 2nd "	70	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance in the Home markets caused a firmer feeling locally, and prices opened at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 above yesterday's closing rates. Exporters have been quiet, but a fair business was done in the bazaar. Prices fluctuated slightly during the day, and close as under, the market being steady.

For near delivery there is still little or no enquiry and ready cotton is more or less neglected.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	269	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	261	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	227/8	January
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	228	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	213/14	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	213	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193/4	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	198	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	190/91	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	33,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·49	5·49	5·50	5·53	5·52
—02	—02	—03	—02	—02
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·53	5·54	5·54	5·53	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and we quote as under :—

	Rs.			
Ready	8	1	0	B. T.
December	8	7	0	B. T.
May	8	11	6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Yellow Gujerat	10	7	0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady at the following quotations, with a small business doing.

	Rs.		
Bold White 85 p.c.	60	0	0
" " 75 p.c.	59	0	0
Black Kutni	52	0	0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 12 5 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :— Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 24 12 0

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is steady as under :—
White Delhi, Ap.-May. ... Rs. 5 14 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,395
India	60
Indian Specie Bank, Ld.	47 1/2
Mills :—	
Century	1,675
David	395
Empress	390
James Greaves	400
Kohinoor	707 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,155
Textile	1,175
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	265
Central India Mining	400
Colaba Land and Mill	1,005
Treacher and Co	605
Railways :—	
Ahmedbad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	101
Tapti Valley	442 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,224	bales.
Wheat	18,655	cwts
Linseed	1,326	"
Rapeseed	nil	"
Gingellyseed	17,321	"
Poppyseed	63	"
Groundnuts	489	"
Castorseed	7,629	"
Rice	4,785	"
Myrabollams	1,830	"
Cottonseed	1,838	"
Mowraseed	493	"
Gram	4,656	"
Joowar	416	"
Maize	65	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th Nov., 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th Nov. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	Nov. 16. Rs.
Capital	2,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,55,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,08,556	40,14,527
Public Deposits at Branches	91,68,648	55,68,776
Other Deposits	15,71,05,071	8,84,71,506
Post Bills	5,97,322	14,756
Sundries	16,98,069	21,23,661
Rs.	21,28,77,668	12,00,93,225
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,28,62,942	1,39,70,275
Other authorised Securities	40,79,070	27,35,710
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	4,02,29,421	1,12,94,665
Loans do. do. do.	3,77,95,496	1,85,14,246
Bills discounted and purchased	4,07,71,639	2,90,31,378
Dead Stock	12,26,481	3,29,728
Stamps	3,276	3,603
Bullion	6,54,899	5,69,082
Balances with other Banks	8,17,670	22,67,409
Sundries	2,31,026	2,52,165
Cash	3,54,62,428	4,10,64,984
	11,34,16,883	12,00,93,525

STABBING AFFRAY.

Fight among Sidee Lascars.

In the Madanpura *Darga* of the Sidees a dispute arose among the crowd that had assembled there at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of those present at the time interfered and the excited crowd quieted down. The full was for a short time only. Several Sidees who work as stokers on board the gunboats lying in the Government Dockyard ran into the street and re-opened the quarrel. The police being aprised of the fight a number of them repaired to the scene. Two men, Tinga Hemedi and Abdulla Khani were found injured suffering from wounds by a clasp knife. It is alleged they were stabbed by Mahomed Rajab a lascar employed on board the P. & O. steamer "Oriental." The injured men were conveyed to the Hospital while Mahomed Rajab was taken into police custody.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TENNANT—BECK—November 16, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Reverend H. Lloyd Arnould, George Frank Dalrymple, fifth son of the late William Tennant and Mrs. Tennant of Broxbourne, Herts, to Barbara, fourth daughter of Ernest Beck, of Hoddesdon, Herts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORE—November 5, at Khatmandhu, Nepal, the wife of J. S. More, Nepal Residency, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CASTLE—BRISCOE—November 9, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev. Hugh Millett, B. A., Chaplain, Clifford Castle, son of the late Major-General F. J. Castle, to Annie Irene, youngest daughter of Surgeon Captain Briscoe, retired list.

SCATCHARD—HERVEY—November 12, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Revd. H. Menzies, Thomas Scatchard, Lieutenant, R. A. M. C., son of T. E. Scatchard, Esq., Thirkgate, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, to Ada May, youngest daughter of the late Colonel H. de La M. Hervey and Mrs. Hervey.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h, 0m. High water, 11-21m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-16a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat 2 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, annual meeting, Cathedral Boys' High School, 5 p. m.
Annual prize distribution, Bombay Education Society's Schools, 6 p.m.
Sale of work, American Mission School, 5 p. m. to 7 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.
Middleton's "Fascinating Wondrous London," Framji Cowasji Institute, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th, Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-10m., 11-55a. Low water, 5-58m., 5-46a.
Friday, November 22.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Arrival of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and daughter per English mail steamer "Marmora." P. and O. steamer Marmora, with English mails of 8th instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-27a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-16a.
Saturday, November 23.—Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, general meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 1-17m., 0-57a. Low water, 7 6m., 6-46a.
Sunday, November 24.—26th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets, 6h 0m.; High water 1-49m., 1-26a.; Low water, 4-71m., 7-17a.
Monday, November 25.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets; 6h. 0m.; High water, 2-20m., 1-57a; Low water, 8-19m. 7-42a.
Tuesday, November 26.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Evening Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's High School, 9 30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-52m. 2-34a. Low water 9-5m., 8 24a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday) at 10-30 o'clock A.M.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presiding Business of a formal nature was transacted.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Polka	See me Dance	Solon on
Overture	Undank	Storch
Reminiscences of	Mozart	Mozart
Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgreggor	Amers
Selection	Nelly Neil	Caryll
Valse	Viennisse	Czibulka
Hunting Scene	Early Morning	Buccalosi

TEMPERENCE LECTURE.—A Temperence lecture, under the auspices of the St. Anne's Temperence Society, was delivered by the Rev. Fr. J. G. Fernandes in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul, on the 17th inst., Dr. Viegas presided. The hall was crowded, and on the walls were displayed diagrams showing eminent Doctors' opinions. The lecturer proved physiologically how the body is affected by alcohol. Mr. Manoel A. Fernandes seconded the lecturer and spoke about the needs of the Society asked and help from its well-wishers. The President, expressing great pleasure at seeing so many present, spoke of the Goan community, showing them what they were and what they are and what they are doing. He complimented the Director and his enthusiastic workers. The Meeting terminated with thanks to the President.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on November 16 says :—Last year owing to plague restrictions, pilgrims did not arrive to pay their homage to the temples on the Shetrunja hills. This year there is a great influx of passengers, The occasion being the Kartaki Purnama Fair. Twelve thousand people have already gathered at the foot of the hills, and in two days more, the number will greatly increase. These pilgrims will visit the temples on "Girnar" at Junagad before going to their respective homes. The cold season has set in in earnest this side. Botad Limbdi and Junagad have not become free from plague as yet, and so the people who have gone to live outside have not returned. Porebunder presents a very desolate aspect at present owing to people having left it, in consequence of plague there. Bhownagar is still free from this scourge owing to preventive measures being taken by the Municipal authorities.

COUGHING
ALL NIGHT

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive ease for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A CHILD.—At the Morgue, yesterday afternoon Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of the new born Hindu child, which was found dead in the Maidan of Cruickshank Road last month. The circumstances under which it was found have been reported. A string was tied round the neck of the child and it was suspected to have been given birth to by a Hindu widow, named Rukhmanibai, who lived with her step brother, Ranchordas Damodar, at Mint Road. Rukhmanibai and Ranchordas were arrested by the Police on the charge of causing the death of the child. The jury on the medical evidence returned the verdict that the death of the child was due to extravasion of blood from the brain, but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the extravasion was caused.

CONGRATULATION TO A CORPORATOR.—A Social gathering to congratulate Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, a member of the Somwanshi Kahatrya community, on his being elected at the last General Election as a Councillor to the Municipal Corporation by the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward, was held by his friends and admirers from his community on the evening of Sunday last in the Hall of Mr. H. J. Goregaoker, J. P, when Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The gathering was largely attended by the members of the community and other Hindu gentlemen, among whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit, Rao Bahadur Dakji Kashinathji, Mr Motilal Jamnadas, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Rao Bahadur N. T, Vadya and others. Messrs. Janardhan Gopal and Ramchandra Harji addressed the gathering in eulogy of Mr. Mantri's fitness to a seat in the Corporation and wished him a hopeful career. Mr. Mantri in his reply thanked his voters and other friends who had supported him in his candidature and expressed his gratitude for the kind feeling shown towards him by the promoters of the gathering. In his speech Sir Bhalchandra said that from his observation of Mr. Mantri's work in the Corporation he had every hope that he will justify his selection by the voters of the Girgaum Ward. A vote of thanks to the chair and *pan gulab* formalities concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

SALE AT AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL.

A sale of work done by the School of Arts and Crafts, opened in connection with the American Mission School, took place yesterday at the School, Byculla, Parel Road. There were about a dozen stalls, where embroidered portierers, and linen, silk, gold and silver embroideries were placed for sale. The management of the sale was in the hands of Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. J. E. Abbott, Miss Wilson, Miss Lambourne, Dr. Bradley, Miss Millard, Miss Robinson, Miss Paterson and Mrs. Hunsberger.

The object of the School of Arts and Crafts is to teach Indian girls and women under Christian influences to be self-supporting wage earners. The school is open to such girls and women quite irrespective of religion or caste. The school consists of two parts. The first part includes younger girls who are still in the Day School and who are being taught to work a part of each day. The girls begin with plain sewing and are taught all grades of plain and ornamental needle-work until they finally conclude the course by learning the most difficult silk and gold and silver embroidery work. These girls are also taught to copy and draw original designs and to this end emphasis is laid upon their instruction in drawing. The other class includes those who devote all their time to work. These consist of girls who have taken as much class-room work as seems profitable, and women who come in from various parts of the city to learn and to earn something. These workers are paid by the piece. The School has the services of five teachers. The number of learners and workers is a little less than one hundred.

Shortly before 5 p.m., Mrs. Muir Mackenzie visited the sale. She inspected it for about half an hour, when the Rev. B. K. Hunsberger, in a short speech, requested her to declare the sale open. In making the request Rev. Hunsberger gave a short summary of the present condition of the School opened in connection with the American Mission. The School had, he said, hitherto been maintained by a Committee formed in New York, but owing to the financial crisis the Committee itself had come into difficulties and a cablegram was received only three weeks ago asking that the School be closed entirely for some time. But the Bombay Committee resolved to continue the work and they hoped to raise the necessary funds by the sale, as well as by an appeal to the charitable public of Bombay. They had in hand a little over Rs. 1,000 and they hoped to make up the deficit.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, in declaring the sale open, expressed a hope that the financial crisis would soon pass away and that the Committee would be able to continue the work of the School. She wished the sale a success.

The work placed on view also included some necklace and bead-work done by the pupils of Miss Millard's School for the Blind, and a special stall was devoted to that work.

The sale will be continued to-day.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

Licentiate of Agriculture.

THE result of the examination for the degree of Licenciate of Ageiculture were declared yesterday after-noon. The following condidates, have passed in the second class :—

Keshav V. Achwal, Roosahele D. Deshmukh, Vishnu B. Dhamapurkar, Bhaskar K. Gharc. Dharmdass H. Hiranandani, Gurusiddaya A. Hiremath, Rudraya S. Hiremath, Shantawader K. Hiremath, Trimbaklal N. Jhaveri, Narayen V. Joshi, Laxman V. Kaikini, Noshirvan P. Kamakaka, Narsinha S. Kulkarni, Ganesh S. Mhasker, Abdulrehman M. I. Moghi, Haribhai S. Patel, Lokeram L. Relvani, G. N. Shashrabuddhe and Bhaskar P. Vagholkar.

The following have been declared successful in a supplementary list issued over the signature of the Registrar, Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur :—Maganlal D. Desai and Laxman B. Kulkarni :—

Out of 25 condidates 21 have passed in all.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. There have been committed for trial sixteen cases, implicating nineteen prisoners, nine of whom are Hindus, seven Mahomedans, two Europeans, and one Parsi. There is one case of criminal breach of trust, one of attempt to murder, two of abduction and kidnapping, one of administration of poisonous drugs, one of cheating, one of attempted rape, one of an unnatural offence, seven cases of theft, making fifteen cases; while the sixteenth is the most important case in the calendar, being a charge of attempt to bring into hatred or contempt, or attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, seven by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, three by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and one by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Poona. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Henry John Illsley, committed by Mr. E. Clements, for criminal breach of trust as a servant.
2. Sonoo Luxmon, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft in a building.
3. Chundrapal Binda, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft.
4. Ismail Karimbhai, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft in a building.
5. Mohidin Meera, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft in a building.
6. Kashia Antoo and Bashir Shaik Hassan, committed by Mr. Dracup, for theft and abetment of theft.
7. Balla Nilloo and Appa Nilloo, committed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, for attempt to murder and abetment thereof.
8. Basker Vishna Phadke, committed by Mr. Aston, for attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.
9. Abdul Chandbhoy, committed by Mr. Aston, for an unnatural offence.
10. Bhimribai and Daji Vishram, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for abducting a woman and abetment of the offence.
11. Ismail Karimbhoy, committed by Mr. Dastur, for attempt to commit rape.
12. Abdul Rehman Hyat Mahomed, committed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, for kidnapping a girl.
13. Manekji Jehangirji, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft in a building.
14. Oosman Mohidin, *alias* Oosman Hassam, committed by Mr. Dastur, for administering a poisonous drug with intent to cause hurt.
15. Max. J. Bloom, committed by Mr. Dracup, for cheating.
16. Alladin Mowlabux, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft in a building.

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPAN'S ESTATE.

The Story of an Attachment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting in the High Court yesterday, delivered judgement in the matter of Mr. Moti Gulabchand and others against Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan.

His Lordship said that on the 10th August 1905 the plaintiffs obtained a decree against the defendants for Rs. 7,285,-0-5, inclusive of costs. On the 3rd March 1906 they levied an attachment on monies belonging to the share of the defendant in his father's estate, then in the hands of the Receiver. Since that date no steps were taken either to realise monies under the attachment or to raise it. On the 16th April 1907 the attaching creditors obtained a notice calling upon the Receiver to show cause why he should not pay to the Sheriff monies out of the share of the defendant sufficient to satisfy their decree. The Receiver showed cause by putting in an affidavit of Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topan, from which it appeared that the defendant had assigned over all his interest in his father's estate to her. She prayed that the attachment may be revised. As she did not appear, and as the notice was only directed to the Receiver, his lordship directed that she should have notice of the plaintiffs' application. Notice of the 25th September 1907 was served on her, and on the 15th instant she appeared before his lordship by counsel, and the matter was then argued. It appeared to his lordship quite clear that the question raised could not be decided on the two affidavits before him. He was inclined to order the trial of an issue.

When he asked counsel to formulate the issue or issues they would suggest for trial, Mr. Raikes, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Padshah, for the defendant, between themselves raised ten issues. These issues raised many complicated questions both of law and facts. It would obviously be a most inconvenient course to follow to order the trial of these issues in a suit of 1894, which for all practical purposes had come to a termination except for these execution proceedings. These issues did not arise between the attaching creditors and the defendant, but they arose between the plaintiffs and a third party. Instead of Lady Janbai applying to have the attachment raised, she had only now come forward to object to payment being made under the attachment out of the defendant's share, which she said was validly assigned to her. His lordship was of opinion that the questions arising must be disposed of in a separate suit. His lordship thought he ought to direct Lady Janbai to file a suit. In the first instance, she was bound to prove that assignment to herself formally, and it would then be for the attaching creditors to challenge it. His lordship directed that Lady Janbai should within two months file a suit to substantiate her objection to the attachment. If no suit was filed, notices of the attaching creditors were to be made absolute for payment by the Receiver, of the amount due under the decree; Lady Janbai to pay the attaching creditors' costs. Council certified.

A PRISONER'S APPEAL.

In the Appeal Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the petition of Baba Sherbhai "alias" Jina Wala, forwarded by him from the Byculla Jail, on 5th October. The prisoner had been charged with house-breaking on the night of, 17th September, and stealing from the warehouse of Dayashankar Dewshankar in Khand Bazar, Mandvi, a quantity of sugar valued at Rs. 20. Mr. Flanagan, the Police Officer in charge of the case, applied to Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was tried, to allow him time to find out the accused's antecedents, as, according to his information, accused was an old offender. The application was granted: the result was that Mr. Flanagan produced later a record of four previous convictions against the accused. Accused had for his accomplices in the offence two others, named Abdulla Kallan and Gomra Bhagu. The Magistrate remarked that as the two had committed the burglary in the dead of night they should be punished fairly severely. The first accused being an old jail-bird, he was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment, of which one month was to be in solitary confinement; also, to receive 18 stripes. His accomplices, being first offenders, were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The first accused, Baba, in his petition to the High Court, took exception to his being so hardly dealt with by the Magistrate, especially in view of the fact that he had pleaded guilty to the charge and not given the Court any trouble worth speaking about. He requested the Judges that they might be graciously pleased to set aside the sentence of 18 stripes, and to impose on him instead of it, an additional term of six months' imprisonment. Their Lordships called for the record of the case from the Magistrate, and after perusing it, declined to disturb the Magistrate's verdict.

POLICE COURT.

NOTORIOUS BENGALI SWINDLER.

His Wife Sent to Jail.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Mirza Mahomed Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, again charged Mahoni Devi (37) a Bengalee woman, with having in her possession currency-notes and ornaments of the collective value Rs. 10,817, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was the wife of one Bama Pado Mukerji, a well-known Bengalee swindler, who was sent to jail at Goalunda in Bengal in 1888, but who escaped from it and had ever since been wandering about in different parts of the country under various disguises. Sub-Inspector Brijlal of the Lahore Detective Police was specially deputed in June, 1906, to find him out, and three months later succeeded in ascertaining that Mukerji had been living at Cawnpore with the accused under the name of Amarnath Bannerji and that he had defrauded Messrs. Bruel and Co. and Ramdas Khimji and had cleared away with Rs. 12,600. After knocking about from place to place Sub-Inspector Brijlal succeeded in tracing the accused on the 3rd instant to Anand, where he continued his search in the guise of a "sadhu," and eventually followed and arrested her at Bombay. About the same time Mukerji was arrested at Rutlam by another police officer who was assisting Mr. Brijlal. Mukerji is now being tried at Calcutta.

The accused in her statement to the Court said that the ornaments found on her were given to her by her aunt, and the currency-notes she received from her husband.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that Mr. Brijlal deserved great credit far having so successfully traced the whereabouts of the accused and her husband and recovered a lot of valuable property. He sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES."

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Lalu Sitaram and Ramdas Devi-Dayal, Hindus, with cheating one Dharamdas Narayen of Dumraon in respect of five currency-notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. G. H. Kairaz, Barrister, appeared for the accused.

The statement against the accused was that the natives of Dumraon, on the 31st October last, were introduced to the complainant at the house of one Harihar Pande. A conversation took place about the five currency notes, which the complainant wanted Harihar to deposit in some bank. The first accused interposed and said that if the notes were handed over to him he could double them. The second accused supported the statement, and accordingly the complainant gave the notes to the first accused. The same evening the first accused told the complainant that he was going away to see his father-in-law and that the notes which were kept in a box and were in the process of being doubled would be delivered to him by Ramdas later on. On the 2nd instant the second accused opened the box in presence of the complainant. The box was found to contain a quantity of ashes. The complainant began to cry, and the second accused soothed him by saying that he himself would make good the loss. It was then arranged between the two that they should go to Allahabad, where the second accused would pay the complainant the amount. Both accordingly went to Allahabad, and the second accused managed to give the complainant the slip there and run away. A report was then made to the police. The first accused was recently arrested on suspicion by the Bombay Police on his being found in possession of five notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the Rangoon circle. He was places before the Magistrate and Ramdas was cited as a witness. On further inquiries the Police charged Ramdas as an accomplice.

The evidence of the complainant having been recorded, the case was transferred to the court of the Magistrate, at Shahabad for trial, as the offence was alleged to have been committed there.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "AFRICA".

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Acton, Lt-Col and Mrs H
Adams, General
Acreusperger, Miss
Bartels, Mr and Mrs infant and nurse
Baurle, Mr A C
Ball, Mrs H
Bessel, Miss
Blascheck, Mr H
Buntel, Mrs A and child
Buntel, Miss E
Bartsch, Revd
Beckmann, Revd A
Beckmann, Mrs A and infant
Beckmann, Miss E
Bose, Mrs
Carpentier, Mr
Clark, Mr B S
Chess, Mr S
Craster, Mrs
Craster, Miss B
Craster, Miss
Drosos, Mr G
Eckholm, Revd and Mrs
Frank, Revd J
Fitzan, Mr and Mrs G
Fowler, Mr & Mrs F D
Freyeshben, Consul General F
Faller, Dr
Ford, Mr
Fox, Mr J R P
Gottholdt, Mr
Gaertner, Mrs and 2 children
Gillespie, Mrs
Herbert, Mrs
Herbert, Miss
Eerbst, Mr
Hitchens, Mr W A
Heron, Mr J
Hall, Mr F H
Hoffmann, Miss Emy
Isert, Mrs Th
Ischini, Revd
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs P
Kennedy, Miss
Lely, Sir Frederick
Middleton, Mr and Mrs
Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Macquoid, Major
Moerchen, Miss
Mills, Sergt E
Muncherji Nusserwanji, Mr
Nicolics Baron F de Rudna
Osborne, Miss
Patel, Mr Peshutun D
Picciola, Mr F
Popham, Capt E A
Puttmann, Mr
Quadt Count Von
Revera, Mr A
Scarpa, Mr and Mrs E and infant
Scarpa, Master Silvio
Sinclair, Miss
Sterlin, Revd and Mrs
Stiefelhagen, Mr
Stupanich, Mr E
Sutton, Mr F E P
Skipwith, Capt F
Thomson, Revd and Mrs G N
Vocke, Mr H
Waldron, Col and Mrs
Weiss, Mr B

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	5	5	95
Total plague deaths to date	141,278		
Same date last year	2	2	103

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 18th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	34	90	1
B	145	166	14
C	48	105	1
D	78	26	0
E	202	151	0
F & G	85	0	0
Total to date	591	538	16
Total rats killed			1,130

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th Nov. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 16th Nov. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 11,193,561
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 17th Nov. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 6,906,439

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We manufacture at our Indian Mills at Cawnpore everything in the Woollen line, comprising, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Socks, Putties, Banians, Jerseys, Lohis (shawls), Blankets (blankets to suit all requirements), Travelling Rugs, every kind of Underwear, Balaclava Caps, etc., etc., in fact anything and everything made of Pure Wool.

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CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST
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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 1,50,00,000

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LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent, Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1907.

PARTY POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE present Government no longer finds its position so secure as, considering the vast majority by which it went into power, it might reasonably expect. Therefore, as our London correspondent pointed out some days ago, Ministers have gone forth into Scotland and the provinces on a political campaign whose object is to arouse the constituencies, to feel the pulse of the electors and ascertain which are likely to prove the strongest planks for the platform on which the Party must stand at the next General Election. When the Dissolution will come is not certain. It need not come for some time yet; but it is conceivable that the Government may desire to appeal to the constituencies on the question of the reform of the House of Lords and from that day will begin probably the severest struggle of the century. As evidence that the Government is anxious to hurry the date of the appeal the apparent desire to push measures through the House is quoted that Government may be able to boast that they have added so much to the contents of the Statute Book. To this end, in the words of a writer in the new number of *Blackwood*, "everything else is sacrificed—consistency, accuracy, justice, truth, common sense and very often facts themselves." Party politicians are given to using strong language; so the statement may very safely be discounted though undoubtedly it is not wholly without foundation in fact. However it instructive to note the allegations which the Conservative leaders are prepared to bring against the Liberals in the forthcoming struggle from power. Freedom of debate has been expelled from the House; the closure has been unnecessarily applied; the violent extreme have been resorted to with the result that the examination and amendment of important public measures have been practically withdrawn from the House; measures have been hurried through the House with scandalous and indecent haste; Unionist speakers fell under the guillotine one after another, and the contempt for that unwritten law of Parliament which generations of statesmen have respected, evinced by His Majesty's Government may not simply be compared to the conduct of the judicial bench sitting in judgment on the Popish plot. These are among the accusations brought against the Party now in power, and yet another: They stand convicted of having carried the invasion of Parliamentary liberty far beyond the furthest point ever reached by their predecessor, and the intervention of the House of Lords has become a constitutional necessity. The electors are told by the opposition that they "have to deal with a growing evil which has made gigantic strides during the past two years, and in defending the Lords from the attacks of a Government who House of threaten to convert Parliamentary government into a practical dictatorship, Conservatives and Liberals alike who prize liberty above party are bound to place this danger in the van of their argument. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman does not seem to see that the oftener he gags the House of Commons, the stronger he makes the case in favour of the House of Lords."

While the Liberals endeavour to show that the Lords stand between the people and political liberty, the Conservatives hold up the bogey of democratic despotism. They urge, and not without reason, that the Socialists are at present the masters of the Government. The great body of Socialists are practical men: with the abolition of the Lords they will have made a practicable breach in the citadel. Then they hope to rush in, storm the constitution and sack society. Ministerialists may disclaim all connection with the Socialists; but, as Lord St. Aldwyn told his hearers at Cheltenham, their views have been accepted without rebuke and legislation has followed in accordance with them. And the aim of the Conservatives is to bring out this point very prominently: "If we are to defeat Socialism, we must defeat, at the same time, the political party which panders to it. The attacks upon private property inaugurated by the present Government are the natural prelude to that wider scheme of spoliation which the Socialists desire." The Socialistic tendencies of the Government Land Bills are pointed out as concessions to the spirit of Socialism which will only be made steppingstones to still wider ones. The House of Lords, however, is "the key to the position against which the combined forces of Liberalism, Socialism and class jealousy are now arrayed." For its defence it is urged that it is as truly representative as the Commons, although not elective. "Continually recruited from below, it represents commerce, law, religion and all our great naval and military interests quite as effectively as the Lower Chamber." It is not denied that the Upper House is capable of improvement. But to abolish the House of Lords merely in order to establish a single Chamber would be absurd. It might set free a number of able men for service in the House of Commons. The Acts of such a House would require a check. As is urged by the defenders of the Lords, such system might work well for a time, but would always be liable to derangement by the schemes of any ambitious man who should succeed by some specious cry in carrying the working classes with him and completely neutralising that influence of property and intelligence supposed to be infused into the House by closer connection with the aristocracy. "A House of Commons, thus brought together in a moment of great excitement, under a popular, powerful and unscrupulous demagogue might change the constitution, subvert the Monarchy and establish a personal Protectorate." The existence of an Upper House is the only security that effect shall be given to the real and well ascertained will of the people,—"that is when the people, have had time maturely to consider the real and well-ascertained will of the people." To abolish it would be to abolish that right of the people to appeal against ill-advised and precipitate legislation which party leaders so frequently bring forward in the eve of a dissolution for the purpose of catching the popular ear and thus securing a victory at the polling-booths.

It is against Socialism that the Conservative Party will array its forces in the campaign, and in Opposition to its development it is asked that all other differences shall be forgotten. The coming battle, the electors are told, must be fought against Socialism and in support of an institution which is our surest if not our only safeguard against it. "The House of Commons, they are warned, may be captured at any time," a lucky accident may turn a Socialist majority. But the House of Lords is safe from such attacks or such vicissitudes; and as long as it exists, the great private interests . . . private property, free labour, Parliamentary Government, Imperial unity and private morality, may still be defended. Destroy it, and after it indeed the deluge." We imagined Mr. Balfour had failed to regain the popularity with his party, which once was his, but Conservatives are bidden still to follow him, to pin their faith to him, for in him "the constitutional party in Great Britain possesses a leader whose caution and moderation, however distasteful to a few noisy mutineers, are absolutely indispensable to the success of the political combination which Lord Balfour of Burleigh with an energy, wisdom and patriotism which deserve our warmest gratitude, has undertaken to promote." We do not know if the electioneering machinery of the Unionist party, which was shown to be so defective at the close of the last contest, has been overhauled and made efficient. If not, there is not the remotest chance of defeating the present Government, even though it may be returned with a great reduced majority. Judging from the concluding remarks of *Blackwood's* writer we imagine electioneering defects still exist, for he seeks to impress upon his hearers the necessity of "an organisation, established with a single, clear and definite purpose, which shall command the assent and support of thousands who disagree on other topics and whose sentiments would be carefully respected by the leaders of the movement." Only by sinking differences and by hard work can any change be made. But it is inevitable that the other party will sink differences or strive to for the time being and that they will work too. It is necessary that each party shall strive its utmost, for the constituencies are fickle and as likely to send back the one as the other The Conservative cry is "one flag, one general and one purse." It will be the cry of the Liberal party too. And that which is best stage-managed will win for the people are influenced by the most subtle rather than by the most virtuous.

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WALKESHWAR THE LORD OF THE SAND. TO-DAY on the full moon of the first Hindu month of Kartik, the god Walkeshwar, the "Lord of the Sand," holds his solemn festival, and thousands of his devoted followers flock to honour him in his temple situated on one of the most picturesque spots on this Island. The god resides in the close vicinity of the Governor of Bombay amid the same delightful surroundings of nature if not of art; and from his temple within a stone's throw of Government House on Malabar Hill, he holds spiritual sway over the hearts of millions over whom the temporal authority of the Governor does not extend, for his votaries are in the remotest corners of this land, and people come from far and wide, from Kashmir and Nepal to Ceylon, on pilgrimage to his shrine which is noted throughout the land. This Lord of the Sand was installed in this place long before the English set foot in Bombay, long before the Portuguese and the Mahomedans were known here. He in fact dates from very early times of Hinduism, namely those celebrated in the famous epic of Ramayana, and through him Bombay is connected with the famous god Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. The story of Ram in quest of his wife Sita, who had been taken away from him stealthily by Ravan, who carried her off to Ceylon, we have related on a former occasion. Ram in quest of his wife came from his native Oud to Bombay and halted at Walkeshwar. The Brahmans who were there, on hearing of Ram's arrival in their island, went to him to give their respects. But they found him in great grief at the loss of Sita, and he inquired of these holy men how he should recover her. Gotam Rishi, a very wise and holy sage, who was among these Bombay Brahmans at that time, told him to invoke the aid of the god Shiv, and to propitiate him by worshipping Shiva Ling which he should get from Benares. If he did this, Shiv would be pleased and get back his wife for him. Ram resolved to do this and sent his brother Lakhshman to Benares to get the Ling. But this took some time, and as Gotama wanted to leave Bombay soon, he asked Ram to make with his own hands a Ling of sand found there. Ram did as he was told, and Gotama and the other Brahmans performed the life-giving ceremony over this Ling of Sand. Upon Ram's worship of this Ling, Shiv was pleased and he appeared to him and promised that he would soon succeed in the quest for Sita. After this Lakhshman came from Benares with the Ling too. These two Lings remained for some time together; but after a time the one made of sand by Ram, the Lord of the Sand, jumped into the sea and disappeared, it is said, on the appearance of the Portuguese in Bombay as it feared defilement at their hands. The Ling at present in the temple is the one brought from Benares. It is likewise called Lord of the Sand, Walkeshwar, *wal* meaning sand, and *eshwar* lord or god! It is a smooth piece of stone a few inches long, put on a pedestal exposed to view. This little stone has the magical power of attracting people not only from the town of Bombay but from most distant places!

Thus Walkeshwar, the town of the Lord of Sand, existed long before Bombay was ever heard of. The temple of the god was originally built by some one now entirely forgotten; but we hear of one Ubaji Rana as having rebuilt it and consecrated it on this full moon of Kartik in the year 1263. Then 460 years later in 1703 another Hindu renovated it, the famous Shendvi Ramaji Kamat, who built several other temples on our island and who was employed by us but in the end much ill used by Governor Boone in 1719. The Mahomedans or the Portuguese had destroyed the temple built by Ubaji, and at the beginning of our rule, Fryer speaks in 1673 of "the remains of a stupendous pagoda." This was on the site of the present Government House; Mr. Kamat rebuilt the temple on the present site removed a little from the original one. It is built on the margin of a large lake-like tank which is also very famous among Hindus and is known as Banganga. Banganga literally means water flowing from a *ban* or arrow. The legend is that Rama while he halted in Bombay, felt thirsty, but could find no water to drink, there being the salt water of the sea everywhere. So he in rage threw his arrow on this spot, which went deep into the internal regions, and through the hole it caused, the waters of the river Bhogawati which flows in the internal regions, bubbled up to the surface and caused the tank of Banganga in which Ram satisfied his thirst. Hence this tank is held very sacred by Hindus and bathing in this tank is held by them to purify from all sins. Another and a greater purification in their eyes was to be had by passing through a peculiar narrow passage near the rocks on the seashore here in the vicinity of this Banganga at Walkeshwar. This passage called the *Yoni* existed till recent times, but is now obliterated by the new fortification on Malabar Hill. Moor, who was here in Bombay a Town Major at the beginning of the last century, describes this very curious spot as well as gives some interesting historical facts connected with it, which we give in another column as it is likely to interest our readers much.

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RATS. UNDER the heading "A Striking Lesson for India: Australia's way with Rats and Plague," a home contemporary reports an interview with Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, permanent head of the Department of Public Health of New South Wales. Dr. Thompson has nothing to say of prophylactics but much on the subject of rats. His conclusions are tersely stated :—"1. No plague in man without plague in rats. 2. Harmlessness of plague in rats except with the assistance of the flea, or in other words, no communication of the infection from rats by the intermediary of the rat flea; and 3. Entire independence of an epidemic of plague by communication of the infection from the sick, who from any national point of view, are absolutely harmless, although the disease can, exceptionally, be communicated from them." "In India" Dr Thompson continued, "they have never practically applied this knowledge although the Commission there has corroborated, step by step, the points just mentioned, which claims to have been the first to observe in 1900, and subsequent experience has lead me to confirm. The only measures that are effective," was the reply, "are the evacuation of the infected houses, the removal of the roofs, and the exposure of the interior to light. Everyone agrees," Dr. Thompson went or to say "that disinfectants are practically useless. The defence of a country against the importation of plague, and against the spread of it after it has been imported, can only consist in measures for the destruction of rats either on boardship or in the country itself. The only practical measures that can be carried out are these :—1. The destruction of all harbourage for rats, such as tumble-down and deserted buildings furnish; and 2. Such alteration in the construction of existing buildings as will keep rats outside them. While the danger of plague is not absent outside buildings, it is insignificant. Plague in man occurs when the plague rat occupies the same building with him. That is the very simple conclusion at which I have arrived after long consideration, and it is my deliberate opinion."

MR. WESTON'S enquiry into the recent riots in Calcutta has been adjourned to the 21st instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," left Trieste for Bombay *via* Karachi on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 7th December.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta has refused permission to one Binwari Lal Roy to lecture in Beadon Square.

A LONDON cable, dated the 18th instant. to the "Englishman" reports, the Tea Market steady, common clean whole leaf tea being at seven pence.

THE question of the introduction of a District Board Account Code for the Frontier Province, framed on lines similar to those of the Municipal Account Code, is at present, we understand, under consideration.

MR. R. DAVID, a Guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been brought into Sealdah, Calcutta, with his hand badly shattered from the bursting of his gun while duck shooting at Lalgola. Partial amputation has had to be effected.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 5th October last, amounted to Rs. 1,715, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 63. The total earnings from 1st July to 5th October last were Rs. 26,628, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,391.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 5th October last, amounted to Rs. 4,577, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,357. The total earnings from 1st July to 5th October last were Rs. 56,062, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 11,261.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 5th October last, amounted to Rs. 14,781, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,028. The total earnings from 1st July to 5th October last were Rs. 1,56,707, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,876.

THE accounts of the District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province are audited under the peripatetic system by the Examiner who audits Local Fund accounts in the Punjab. The result, we are informed, has been to bring to light some serious irregularities in the affairs of the Peshawar District Board, and action has been taken against the persons in fault.

A BRANCH of the Immigration League of Australia whose headquarters are at Sydney, has been started in India and Major H. Bukeley Hill, R. F. A., of Jullundur, is acting as Honorary Secretary *pro tem.* The object of the League is to give information to all enquiries by Anglo-Indians concerning Australia as a future residence after retirement from Government service.

THERE has died recently at Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Mr. George Holden, a farmer, eighty-three years of age, who was the last man in the Fens to wear the old-fashioned smock frock. He was never to be seen in any other dress.

A COURTSHIP which began nearly half a century ago, and was renewed a few weeks back, has been happily ended by the marriage at Tiverton of Mr. John Manning and Mrs. Sarah Williams, aged sixty-three and sixty-four respectively.

A CURIOUS state of affairs exists in an evening continuation school in a North Devon village. The caretaker of the school is the local correspondent for it, and also a student, and the class also boasts of having among its pupils a parish councillor, who is also one of the school managers.

DURING the 127 days that the Peace Conference lasted the delegates had 317 dinners given in their honour, including those from the Diplomatic body accredited to The Hague. These dinners (the "Telegraph" states) cost altogether £104,720, the most expensive being those given by Senhor Barbosa, who on several occasions spent in flowers alone from £320 to £400. The general expenses sustained by the Governments amounted to £594,000, including £225,072 spent in telegrams. Even here Senhor Barbosa came first with the longest despatches.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

German Bank Discount.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 1.

Very perplexing questions will come before the French Chamber in the forthcoming winter session. Office is held by a combination Cabinet of the extreme Left and the Socialists, and avowedly the most advanced Social-Democrats are still included in the Ministerial *Bloc*. This is possible because the Prime Minister formulated his Programme as the continuation of the ideas of the Revolution and suggested the alternative either to accept or to reject as a whole the ideal *Bloc* represented by the Revolution. By this political strategy M. Georges Clemenceau got the upper hand. He was recognised as the leader of the Radical Democrats, whose demands could not be surpassed by more advanced Burgess politicians. The question about the further political development of France is only whether the far-reaching reforms promised by the men in office will at last be carried into practice. This winter's parliamentary session will bring the decision and thereby the definite victory or the defeat of the combination now holding office.

Democratic war-cries and democratic institutions are not necessarily interdependent in our social fabric. Indeed, as is well known, the distance between the ideal and the actual state of things is nowhere as large as in modern France. If we look at the actual facts e.g. the distribution of taxes, the social organisations, even the judicial administration, we find much more thorough-going democratism in some Monarchies such as Germany and Austria-Hungary than in the French Republic that proclaims on its public buildings and even on its gold coins the highly-flown Motto of the Revolution: "egalité, fraternité, liberté" For more than than ten years every French party promised during the electioneering campaign that a general progressive income tax would be insisted on; but none of the changing Cabinets ever carried such a proposal through the Chamber. Probably M. Clemenceau will likewise fail in the forthcoming session. It sounds very reasonable that the nationalisation of the private railways ought to be taken in hand immediately in order to reserve the increment of profit assured by the steady economic progress of the country for the State Treasury and not to the lucky possessors of railway scrip. But everytime when a bill to that effect is moved in the Chamber, it has promptly disappeared in some mysterious way. For the Democrats have the field for themselves only as long as phrases are wanted; the real essence of things is at the discretion of the financial magnates and the well-to-do burgess class. The country where there is most talk about progressive methods is still burdened with the truly medieval system of the municipal *octroi*!

WHEN M. CLEMENCEAU CAME INTO OFFICE

there was again much said about reforms to be carried out immediately. It is now a whole year that he is at the helm of the State—on the average rather a long life for a French Cabinet—; still absolutely nothing has been accomplished. By this time the Radicals ought to have made the most strenuous efforts for showing their earnestness; otherwise they will risk to loose the confidence and support of the country. The last Party Congress recently held at Nancy proves that at last the Radicals wake up to the exigencies of the situation. It is true, the reform projects were not laid so much stress on as the campaign against the Antimiliarists as destroyers of the country. But that was just the stratagem for getting over the difficulty. As the "Humanite" cleverly pointed it out, the predominant party in France wanted some diversion of the public attention from the coveted Reforms, a plausible excuse that would afterwards justify the procrastination of Reforms before the tribunal of public opinion, since the leaders could explain that the whole strength of the party was concentrated at the time on repressing the anti-patriotic movement, so that it was in the last end the activity of the Antimilitarists that prevented the realization of the Democratic plans of reform. Thus it will probably come to the same result as heretofore. We shall hear enough of democratic declamations, but nothing will be changed in the very undemocratic order of things prevalent in the French Republic.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK.

In itself it is not unusual that the discount rate is raised in October. That is easily explained by the regular increase of money remittances then due from Germany for the large quantities of cereals, cotton, tea and silk. This year the customary increase of the official discount rate has been postponed to the end of the month. But then it was carried into effect suddenly and up to the unusual height of 6½ per cent. Therein the extraordinary tension of the International money market is reflected. The German Imperial Bank lost no time in facing the situation boldly; its example was followed by the Bank of England almost immediately by refusing discount offers at the official bank rate.

The gold reserve of the Imperial Bank was, despite the heavy efflux of the last weeks, still higher by 33 million Marks on the day of the increase in the discount rate than on the same date of the previous year. But the circulation of notes also showed an increase of 94 millions, so that the ratio of covering by gold was 1,1 per cent. less and the Bank had to pay duty on 13 million worth of its notes more than on the corresponding day in 1906. To some extent this difference is accounted for by the detail of the harvest work in consequence of the inclement weather during the whole summer and the glorious autumn of this year. Certainly an increase in the official discount rate of half per cent would have been sufficient if the rate of exchange at the leading foreign places had not been so unfavourable for Germany. But with a Cheque rate on London of 20,53 1/2, on Paris of 81,70, on New York of 4,25, on Holland of 170,25 and on Italy of 81,88 the rates were considerably above the gold point. If it did not come to a more comprehensive transhipment of gold from Germany, that is due only to the feeling of *noblesse* on the part of the managers of the large joint-stock banks and of the proprietors of the large Berlin private banks, who are wont to consider the requirements of the German money market first. The exceptionally high rates of exchange during the last few weeks are explained by the concurrence of three causes. Firstly

A GREAT DEAL OF THE FRENCH ADVANCES HAVE BEEN CALLED IN

because even at Paris there is now considerable scarcity of money on account of the gold shipments to America. Secondly, the German disbursements for cotton and cereals are exceptionally high in consequence of the high prices ruling this year. Thirdly, the German industrial circles have taken advantage of the fall in the copper prices for buying large quantities for their own consumption; and even the collapse in American securities was an inducement for many German capitalists to buy largely on speculation.

It is still doubtful whether the present increase in the official discount rate will attract foreign drafts in sufficient quantity for covering the increased indebtedness of the German buyers of foreign stock and commodities. This will depend on the extent to which England and France will raise their discount rate. The Directors of the Banks of England and of France will in turn watch the intensity of the American thirst of gold. The crisis now hanging over the business world in the United States is evidently of a much more serious nature than the two fits of "silent panic" in March and August last. There can be no doubt that the present situation in America has its nearest analogy in the "Black Friday" panic of 1857, when the suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of the Bank of New York and New England inaugurated a standstill of business. There is, however, this difference: In 1857 no attempt was made at crushing the panic in the bud. This time the Government of the United States have with great promptitude given their fullest support to the National Banks so that the runs on the banks may come to a timely end. It is hoped that by the gold shipments from Europe to America public confidence will soon be restored. A great deal of havoc might have been prevented, if the banks had been more rigid in their dealings with speculators dealing on narrow margin. In Germany the unavoidable industrial reaction has been discounted already since the beginning of the year, so that the banks when called upon to support the market are not confronted with such a mass of over-capitalized stock. The disturbances that originated from the upheavals in Italy, Holland and the United States found already a settled state of financial affairs as the material basis of public confidence If now the Imperial Bank was the first in raising the rate of discount it has done its duty in trying to strengthen the foundation of German economic life in the stormy period now threatening.

ANCIENT ROME IN THE MODERN CAPITAL OF ITALY.

There is no end of archaeological conflicts in the Eternal City. The living Capital of Italy demands free elbow room as its due, and every now and then finds a monument of antiquity in its ways. Then there are naturally two parties who fight about the proper solution of the difficulty. As a rule, the Archaelogists insist on the claim of piety that even the smallest fragments of ancient Rome ought to be left *in situ*. On the other hand the Italian Civil Engineers want room for their own constructions in the service of the modern traffic and sanitary requirements of a populous City. Two recent cases have again brought fuel to the never ending quarrel.

When the railway station was enlarged, a portion of the old Servian City wall situated on a neighbouring site was in the way. The Engineers proposed to pull down some part of it and to build the ancient material up again at some Museum. But at the last moment the Director of excavations, Signore Boni, got news of the intended "Vandalism," and it is more than likely that the Engineers will have to build round the relic of antiquity. We confess that our sympathies are on the side of the Engineers in this case. For in the midst of raids the ancient wall fragment will hardly retain anything of its historic charm; and as a part of it will remain where it is, the particular section wanted for railway extension might well be spared. Certainly it is not worth quarelling under the circumstances of the case.

Under quite another aspect any needless destruction of ancient ruins would appear. Only recently at Santa Maria della Vittoria where the Ministry for Agriculture is building, some other remnants of the same ancient City wall were discovered close by the gardens of Lucullus. The Engineers wanted to get rid of them; but the archaeological authorities insisted on a change of the building plan so as to spare there finds. They were successful in rescuing relics of no great interest, but still monuments of a revered antiquity.

For it seems likely, as though Archaeology is destined to become again the favourite science of the Romans as in a short period of the 18th century, when it was the fashion to promote Archaeology by all means. Any new discovery is at once treated as a grand national affair by the initiated. Thus some fragments of ancient pottery found on the slope of the Monte Palatino and supposed to belong to the 6th century B. C. and to a former temple of Victoria are the talk of the day. More important is the plan to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Rome's becoming the capital of Italy by laying bare the whole structure of the Therms of Diocletianus. These are now surrounded by the throngs of the traffic of the principal Railway Station and contain inns, stables and such like premises. As many travellers go directly from the station to this edifice, they are liable to get the impression as though the Romans did not care for their grand monuments of antiquity. Now funds are collected, and a beginning for clearing the Therms will be made next year.

Lastly we may note that a new organisation of the Roman excavations is forthcoming. As there were always frictions between the excavators on the Forum and those on the Monte Palatino, it is gratifying to hear that both will be combined under the directorship of one man. On the whole the claims of Ancient Rome are not neglected in our own days.

SIGNORE CARUSO IN BERLIN.

Again as last year the Royal Opera House during the appearance of Enrico Caruso as a guest offered the picture of a festival. Such an extraordinary splendour was produced by the presence of the Emperor and Empress at the performances, by the elaborate *mise en scene*, by the display of elegant toilettes in the audience. Indeed, only one brilliancy was missing viz, that of Signore Caruso's voice. In all his four performances the famous singer fell, as far as the effect of his singing goes, far behind the general impression last year. As Caruso in the whole style of his art stands much above the ordinary type of the "Star" doing a tourtnee as he is really a serious artist, it would be doubly deplorable if it was not only a temporary indisposition that stood in his way but already the unavoidable decline of his wonderful voice with advancing age. We are however of opinion that even with his beautiful voice at its former height, he could not have succeeded to surpass his partners of the Royal Opera House, especially Madame Emmy Destinn. What this highly gifted lady accomplished in the difficult and fatiguing part of Aida was in the full sense of the word incomparable. I do not believe that at present in the Opera Houses of Paris or Vienna there is a singer that could compete with Madame Destinn in the part of Aida. On the whole the representation of "Aida" was an achievement on which the Royal Opera House is entitled to be proud. All performers did exceedingly well and the staging was at the same time of fairy-like dazzlement and exquisite taste. Thus this visit of Caruso will also remain in good memory, even though the effect of the great maestro's singing did not come up to the high expectations of the public.

L. ASCH.

INCREASED PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very large number of gentlemen have written me agreeing to support any reasonable scheme which may afford a prospect of cheaper and better communication with England. I may say that the negociations are progressing satisfactorily, but I want more names, hundreds if possible. I have quite sufficient evidence now to convince me personally that the official element in India is practically unanimous in its condemnation of the indefensible charges to which we are subjected: but I have to convince others. I do not want money, nor do I want any man, at present, to commit himself to any specific course of action; all I want is the assurance that a reasonable scheme will be cordially supported. Given that assurance, the issue is no longer in doubt. Therefore I think it is worth a brief note or post-card; that is, if the Anglo-Indian public, official and non-official, is of opinion that we are overcharged and unfairly treated; if otherwise, of course, there's an end of the matter.

Perhaps some gentlemen will interest themselves to procure lists of signatures.

Write clearly and state designation and address. Also hustle.—Yours, &c.

R. H. FORMAN, COLONEL.

20 Queen's Road, Fort,
Bombay, November 18th.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday morning, the 16th instant, the wedding of Mr. G. F. D. Tennant and Miss Barbara Beck was celebrated at the church of All Saints, Malabar Hill, by the Revd. J. Lloyd Arnould.

The church was prettily decorated for the occasion and the bride who was given away by her brother-in-law Mr. W. A. Tennant wore a dress of white silk crickette with embroidered panel and trimmed with Carrickmacross lace. The bridesmaids, Miss Christobel Beck and Miss Alice Gairdner wore white muslin with chine sashes. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop acted as bestman.

After the wedding a reception was held at Claremont, Malabar Hill, which was kindly lent for this purpose by Mrs. Donald Graham.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. Cardale, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harter, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Savile, Mrs. Vlasto, Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. and Mrs. Westropp.

THE Bishop of Peterborough and a rural dean have acted as coal heavers for half an hour. The Bishop was on a motor-car trip in his diocese, and the car frightened a horse drawing a coal cart. The horse bolted, and the cart was overturned in the ditch. The rural dean sat on the horse's head until it was released from the cart, and then the Bishop, the dean, and the Bishop's chauffeur and valet helped the driver to reload his cart.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

EFFECT OF THE RELIEF MEASURES.

Stemming the Panic.

CURRENCY REFORM PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The American Relief measures have had an excellent effect on the Stock Markets.

The Panama Canal Bonds will bear interest at two per cent. and will be redeemable after ten years at the pleasure of the Government.

The Treasury Certificates will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. and will be issued at par.

The action is heartily approved by President Mr Roosevelt who says that the leaders of Congress are considering a Currency measure to meet permanently the needs of the situation.

It appears that the people realize the fundamentally sound business conditions of the country and the absurdity of the panic and of hoarding their money.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Formation of the Staff.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The War Office announces that the Territorial Commands will consist of fourteen Divisions commanded by one Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals and eleven Brigadier-Generals.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a Volunteer Dinner in London, announced that the Deputy-Lieutenancies of the Counties would henceforth be reserved to those with ten years' Military Service in the Regular Volunteers or Territorial Armies or to those connected with County Associations.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Complete Rest Ordered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presided at a meeting of the Cabinet and was congratulated by his colleagues on his recovery.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 19.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has been ordered some weeks' complete rest.

AGRARIANISM IN IRELAND.

Outrage after Mass.

MR. FARRELL'S "BEATITUDE."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

A grazing farmer named Blakewhite and his mother were shot while leaving mass at Kilconieran, Galway. They were being escorted by policemen.

The congregation cheered wildly. No arrests were made.

Blakewhite's cattle had recently been driven off.

LATER.

Several further cattle drives took place in King's County on Sunday.

Mr. Farrell, M. P., speaking near Longford, said "Blessed is the cattle driver for he shall possess the Land."

ALLEGED MILITARY INJUSTICE.

Court of Enquiry Opens.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

A Court of Enquiry has been opened at Chelsea Barracks to investigate the complaints made by Lieutenant Woods of the 2nd Grenadiers regarding his alleged unjust treatment in certain reports made to the War Office.

THE AYLING CASE.

Prisoner Pleads Guilty.

LARGE AMOUNT INVOLVED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Advices from Edinburgh state that Ayling, who was mentioned on October 30th, pleaded guilty on five charges of forgery.

The case has been remitted to the High Court for sentence.

Mr. Morley's name was forged in each instance, the total amount involved being £13,350.

THE MUTINY DINNER.

Lord Curzon Gives Support.

LUCKNOW WOMEN TO BE HONOURED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Lord Curzon has joined the "Daily Telegraph' utiny Dinner Committee and has consented o make the chief speech.

Special places will be reserved for women survivors of the siege of Lucknow.

Prior to the dinner Lord Roberts will review the veterans outside the Albert Hall.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" states that it is confirmed that Dr. Rosen, German Minister at Tangier, will replace Herr Stemrich, Minister at Teheran, on the latter's becoming Foreign Under Secretary.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The deaths have occurred of Lady Brampton and Mr. Arathoon, a Member of the East India Association.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

French Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 19.

The French Newspapers have displayed no feeling against the Kaiser's visit to England. On the contrary several newspapers point out that th visit may contribute to greater friendliness between France and Germany through the mediatory influence of Great Britain.

The Kaiser has left two thousand pounds sterling for tips to the servants at Windsor Castle.

CHINESE TROOPS REVOLT.

Outrage in Formosa.

POLICE FORCE MURDERED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphing from Tokio states that a company of Chinese troops in Japanese service at Formosa, have broken into revolt and have murdered sixty-three Japanese policemen and civilians, and several women and children.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A telegram from Colombo to the "Englishman" reports a Mutiny in North Formosa of Native Guards, who attacked the Government Office at Hokuko killing sixty-three Japanese, only three the escaping.

The Mutineers, it is said, afterwards fled into aborigines' territory.

CHINA AND JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

Vain Protests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking, states that China has vainly protested against the aggressive Telegraph Policy of the Japanese who have established telegraphs at Yinkow and southward, besides connecting the lines with the Railway telegraph to Dalny, whence there are cables to Japan and the rest of the world,

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

People Flee Panic-Stricken.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Earthquakes in Calabria have caused a panic at Brancoaleone and Ferruzzano. The inhabitants are camping out despite continuous rain.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Coal at £3 per Ton.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The price of coal in New South Wales is now three pounds per ton, resulting in a daily increase of the unemployed owing to restriction of work in factories.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Victoria has made 463. The M. C. C. has made 105 for one wicket in the second innings at the drawing of stumps.

TRIAL OF MR. STERLING.

Causing Death of his Bearer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

In the Punjab Chief Court on Monday before Sir William Clark and Mr. Justice Reid Mr. Alweyne Turner for the Crown asked that Mr. E. L. Sterling, charged with causing the death of his bearer, should be tried as a native on the ground that in the Lower Court he (Mr. Sterling) had waived his right as a European subject, and though the waiver had been immediately afterwards withdrawn with the consent of the Magistrate the law did not allow a waiver to be withdrawn.

Mr. Arthur Grey, on behalf of Mr. Sterling, opposed the application and pointed out that the waiver had been made to enable the Lower Court to deal with the case outright and forthwith—a condition which was not fulfilled, hence the immediate withdrawal of the waiver. The learned Counsel made some strong comments upon the attempt on the part of the Government Advocate to deprive a European who was labouring under a grave criminal charge of the rights which the law expressly conferred on him as such.

Mr. Alweyne Turner replied that he was simply doing his duty.

The Court disallowed the application and Mr. Sterling will be tried on Wednesday as a European British subject.

MADRAS GUNNER'S MURDER CASE.

Convicted of Culpable Homicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

The trial of Gunner Winstanley, 83rd Battery, R. F. A. stationed St. Thomas Mount, on a charge causing the death of Driver Mudge of the same Battery at a battery dance on the morning of 10th October last, by hitting him on the head with an iron bolt, was concluded at the Madras High Court Sessions to-day. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty on the graver charge of murder, but by a majority of six to three they found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Justice Benson accepted this verdict and in passing sentence took into consideration the fact that the prisoner was intoxicated though intoxication was no defence in law. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Declaration of Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

A series of applications were made in the Insolvency Court to-day in connection with the Arbuthnot insolvency. The most important matters disposed of were the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee, the personal discharge of Sir George Arbuthnot under section 47 of the Insolvency Act and the confirmation of the commission of 5 per cent. to be drawn by the Official Assignee.

STRIKE ON THE E. I. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

No interruption has yet taken place in the running of the East Indian Railway trains from Calcutta. But there was some excitement at Howrah amongst Drivers and Guards on Monday night in anticipation of the declaration of a strike for more pay and lighter hours.

The discontent appears to be confined to non-covenanted men.

A telegram to the "Statesman" from Asansol reports the starting of a strike amongst the Locomotive Staff of the East Indian Railway in that station and the holding up of the train from Howrah to Benares which was unable to proceed owing to the refusal of the Driver to go on with it.

LATER

The strike amongst the Drivers upon the East Indian Railway has now declared itself, and trains upon the main lines of traffic are all held up. The loop Mail got in here this morning half an hour behind time. But the Punjab Mail has been stopped up-country and has not yet got in. The whole of the trains leaving Calcutta this morning are at a stand still here.

It is understood that an ultimatum was presented by some one hundred and thirty European Drivers at Asansol on the 7th instant demanding reversion to the over-time system of payment that was discarded some time since, and other changes, and that a general strike was determined upon with effect from midnight of last night to enforce these demands. Calcutta is, therefore, for the time being isolated from up-country.

The strikers have so far been orderly, but the inconvenience and loss to the general community is enormous.

A "Communique" just issued by the East Indian Railway says that "Up" local trains are leaving this as usual. No "Up" Express has also been run, and it is hoped it will get past Asansol.

But this is uncertain. Both "Up" and "Down" Mail trains are still detained at Asansol. This evening's No. 9 "Up" loop Mail will be cancelled and No. 1 "Up" Punjab Mail and No. 3 "Up" Bombay Mail will run via the loop line.

Ths "Communique" adds:—"Men on strike are quite orderly and passengers have nothing to fear, but as there is a possibility of detention upon the road and irregular running, such passengers for the Punjab, the United Provinces and Behar as can defer their journey for a day or two are recommended to do so."

No. 7 "Up" Express left here at 10 o'clock this morning with a dozen European police under Mr. Plowden to support Mr. Tomkins Brown, Traffic Superintendent, who is now at Asansol negotiating with the strikers, and it is hoped to get the Mail trains through to-day.

The men, it now appears, sent in their ultimatum on the 4th instant stating that they would strike in a fortnight unless the old system of over-time was reintroduced and other chances made. They received a reply to the effect that their demands were unusual and that the Traffic Superintendent hardly believed that all the men knew what they had signed, but that the matter would be considered. This was posted in the sheds yesterday and the men then went on strike actively supporting the Drivers who are the class immediately concerned.

The "Up" and "Down" Punjab Mails have both been stopped at Asansol. The Bombay Mail is somewhat further up the line.

The strike is so far confined to the section of the main line from Dinapur downwards, and the Punjab and the Bombay Mail trains sent off to-night will accordingly go by the loop which is not so far affected.

The following communication has been issued over the signature of Mr. W. A. Dring, Secretary, East Indian Railway:—

On 5th November the Locomotive Superintendent received a representation from certain of the Running Staff on the Asansol District, principally in the lower grades. The main representation (that is without enclosures) consisted of 18 printed pages of foolscap and contained 43 heads. The demands not only affected the work and pay of the Locomotive Running Staff but went into administrative and executive questions, including engagement of men, examination of Drivers, loads of trains, presence of police at prosecution, methods of enquiries into accident, and income-tax deductions. The Locomotive Superintendent, having reason to believe that certain of the Staff whose names were attached to the representation had not actually given in their names as signing, issued a letter under date the 16th November asking that the signatures to the representation should be confirmed.

The letter from the Locomotive Superintendent contained the following sentence. "I am, and have, always been prepared to listen to any grievances or proposals which are reasonable add moderate. But I find it difficult to believe that the demands made on the printed paper before me are the serious proposals of all the men whose names are at present attached to it.'

The representation received on 5th instant stated that "decision on the appeal is earnestly requested by mid-night on the 14th day from the date of its submission."

At 8 P. M. on Sunday the 17th November the Agent received the following unauthenticated telegram, stated to be from "Locomotive and Traffic combined, Asansol":—Invite attention to our appeal. If no response work ceases at 18 hours on 18th instant."

There had been no previous indication that the Traffic Department was concerned and no representation had been received from the men of that Department. The Agect declined to believe that there would be any general cessation from work. No notice of such intention had been given and the Agent had confidence that the staff as a whole would be loyal and not break their agreements by suddenly leaving their work.

The Agent was mistaken that such a large proportion of the Locomotive and Traffic Department Runing Staff have absented themselves from work that the train service in the neighbourhood of Asansol and below Asansol is temporarily greatly disorganized.

A telegram from Allahabad reports that the Railway strike does not extend to that centre.

The Howrah Station presented a very quiet appearance this evening. A large number of Indian passengers went off with the local for Burdwan which was despatched some three hours late with a locomotive Inspector as engine driver. The men on strike are keeping out of sight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The strike on the East Indian Railway extends from Allahabad to Tundla and terrible confusion prevails in Cawnpore where all the trains are delayed. The petition from the Drivers is published by the "Indian Daily Telegraph" which first drew attention to the probabillty of a strike. It forms an ultimatum which having been pressed to the authorities expired at 12 o'clock last night, and being unnoticed by the authorities resulted in the strike.

The petition asks for increments for Drivers on an equal scale whether engaged in India or in England; that native Drivers shall not be used for passenger services on the main line, chord line or the grand chord line; that the minimum salary should be Rs. 120; that Drivers are not to be held responsible for accidents in Loco. sheds where the Bhar line is not protected at both ends by fixed signals and where pointsmen are not employed at main points: that the salary of Loco Foremen should be Rs. 400, rising to Rs. 500 with free quarters and that rest rooms should be thoroughly overhauled.

The revised system seeks that the instituted income tax levied on Drivers' overtime be abolished and furlough granted for nine months on half pay after nine years' service and better treatment is demanded at the hands of their superiors.

COAL SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The shortage of Coal for Mill Industry here threatens.

It is understood that there are stocks at the Docks in course of shipment which will be indented upon for the urgent needs of the Mills.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway will also bring down a certain amount of mineral to assist.

SIR FREDERICK LELY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Mr. W. L. Hichens, members of the Decentralization Commission, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa." The composition of the Commission is now complete and a programme will soon be arranged to proceed on the work.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Outcome Up to Date.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A Conference of the Secretaries of Co-operative Credit Societies met here to-day to coordinate the experience gained in the different provinces. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, presided, and there were present Mr. S. Wilberforce from the Punjab, Mr. C. S. Campbell from Bombay, Mr. W. R. Gourlay from Bengal, Mr. S. H. Freemantle from the United Provinces, Mr. Rama Chandra Rao from Madras, Mr. K. C. De from Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mr. Gustav Haller from Coorg.

The Conference is likely to last about three days and the state of affairs which it has to discuss is exceedingly encouraging. The movement has sprung in the three years since its initiation from nothing to a position of distinct importance in the country. There are now in all India some 750 Rural Societies which directly assist the ryot; 75 Urban Societies devoted in part to financing the Rural Societies and in part to affording help to townsfolk. Also 14 Central Societies which finance both Urban and Rural Societies.

The total assets of these three classes of undertakings now amount to over twenty-three lakhs of rupees, and taking into account the fact that a portion of the assets of the Urban Societies are lent to the Rural Societies it may be said that the movement has afforded help to the extent of some eighteen lakhs to cultivators who would otherwise have had to go to the Bunnia for assistance.

Of these eighteen lakhs some two and a half lakhs have been lent by Government and some six and a half lakhs are loans from outside sources which leaves about nine lakhs as the total amount contributed by the members themselves, and indicates a beginning of thrift which is certainly remarkable considering the shortness of the time in which it has been built up and the smallness of the beginnings from which it has arisen.

It is early as yet to indicate any general conclusions, but the experience of the past three years certainly appears to point to two facts—one that those Societies, which are worked upon the principle of the unlimited liability of all members for all loans given out (and almost all the Rural Societies now adop'ed this system), are proving able to discourage indebtedness to a very great extent; the other is that a sound solution of the problem of the financing of Rural Societies is to be sought rather in the building up of combinations of these small organisations into larger units which will be able to command credit in the money market than in the creation of separate Central Banks for this purpose.

The object which is aimed at is the vastly important one of reducing the indebtedness of the cultivator, and there is good reason to believe not only that appreciable progress has already been made in this direction amongst the few thousands of families which now benefit by what has been done but that principles are being evolved which have only to be pursued faithfully in order to solve the problem upon a vastly more general scale.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. B. TURNBULL.

Result of Blood Poisoning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 19.

I regret to record the death from blood poisoning of Major W. B. Turnbull, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Mainpuri. It is stated that Major Turnbull was performing an autopsy and that poison entered his system through a scratch on one of his fingers. He died after a few days' illness on Friday last. Major Turnbull was very popular with all classes of the community and the news of his death was received with much regret.

Major Turnbull, who was Medical Officer of the 35th Sikhs, was doing temporary Civil duty in the United Provinces.

DEATH OF LALA BHAGWANDASS.

From Heart Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 19.

Lala Bhagwandass, Financial Member of the Patiala Council of Regency, died quite suddenly from heart failure at his residence at Malumagra near Patiala on Sunday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The following extract from the tour of the Honourable Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, is published for information:—5th December, Thursday, arrives Bombay 13-0 O'clock. 5th December, Thursday, departs. Bombay 21-30 o'clock Visits Dock Yard.

The following arrivals and departures are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Majors H. H. Jones, S. & T. Corps, W. R. Brakspear, 3rd Gurkhas, Captains C. W. Naumann, 48th Pioneers, C. Lang, S. & T. Corps, Major R. Chaplin, 8th Cavalry, arrived and landed ex S.S. 'City of Karachi" on 15th November, Lieut. C. E. Morris, Guides, Capt. E. C. Tylden-Pattenson, P. W. O. S. & Miners, Lieuts. H. M. Davidson, 36th J. Horse, R. Philbrick, 8th Rajputs, Major E. F. Hood, 7th Rajputs, Lieut. H. E. P. Acland, 11th Lancers, Colonel C. T. Kavanagh, 10th Hussars, Captains E. H. Jones, R.H.A. C. G. Buchanan, 35th Sikhs, Major A. Wilson, 8th Gurkhas, Lieut. O. R. E. Milman, R.A, Major M. S. C. Cambell, Ordnance. arrived and landed ex S.S. "Oriental" on 15th November, Colonel B. J. C. Doran, the Royal Irish Regiment, arrived and landed ex S.S. "Egypt" on 8th November, Lieut. W. H. Lang, 16th Cavalry, arrived and landed ex S.S. "Ville de la Ciotat" on 7th November.

Departures.—Major W. G. Murray, 3rd Hussars, Colonel A. E. Sandbach, R. E., Captain G. H. Taylor, 39th Garhwal Rifles, per S.S. "Peninsular" on 16th November.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieuts. J. Gordon Rae, 123rd Rifles, R. C. L. Morice, 37th Dogras, F. Miller, 108th Infantry, R. C. Wilson, 114th Mahrattas, Captain W. R. Pinwill, The King's Regiment, Major F. C. L. Waller, 42nd Deoli. Regiment, Captain O. J. K. Pollard, R.A., arrived and landed ex S.S. "City of Karachi" on 15th November, Major R.W. Nicholson, S. and T. Corps, Captain W. Bovet, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Major E. Wintour, 28th Light Cavalry, Captain J. Fairbairn, R.A.M.C., Colonel F. H. Hancock, 87th Punjabis. Captain C. R. Harbord, 29th Lancers, Major Hon. H. Napier, 39th C. I. Horse, Captain A. V. Searle, 80th C. Infantry, arrived and landed ex S.S. "Oriental" on 15th November, Captain A. M. Binny, 1st Lancers, arrived and landed ex S.S. "Egypt" on 8th November.

Departures.—Colonel W. A. Lee, I. M. S., Captain W. E. Pye, 98th Infantry, Lieut. F. C. Rasch, 6th D. Guards, per S. S. "Peninsular," on 16th November, Captain H. C. Hill, 110th Mahrattas, Major W. Keyworth, 74th Punjabis, per S. S. "Olympia," on 16th November, Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., per H.T. Plassy," on 1st November.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Horse—Consequent on the return from leave of Brevet-Colonel A. W. Forbes Commandant Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ducat 2nd Squadron Commander and Officiating Commandant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun or until further orders. Dated 27th October.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Major S. R. Stevens 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant and Major M. R. Hurly 2nd Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Radcliff on leave or until further orders. Dated 12th November.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

NASIK'S NEEDS.

I BEG to be excused for missing a week, a week delightfully spent at Nasik. Nasik would be a far better known and more popular place, were there only accommodation for visitors. As things are at present, there are perhaps two or three bungalows at the very outside to be had for the rains. There are six bedrooms at the Royal Western India Golf Club house, and there is accommodation for about five persons in the Dak bungalow. Now the climate of Nasik during the rains is delightful, and the golf links at that time are for the best on this side of India. Its scenery is always splendid. The town itself is of much interest to the student with its sacred river and temples. There are the caves of Sena and the falls of Trimbak to be seen. Not only does Nasik possess all these attractions, but I do not know of any other place in this Presidency with a better all-the-year-round climate. I confess I have known it rather unpleasant in April, and I imagine it to be worse in May. But there are very few places in this Presidency that are tolerable in these particular months. I have spent an October at Nasik and the mornings, evenings and nights are simply delightful. Its climate in the rains, to my mind, surpasses that of Poona and it is certainly much more healthy. In the cold weather, Nasik is nippy and bracing enough for anyone. What defeats me is that no one has had the enterprise to build a first-class hotel there. A couple of years ago I was led to understand that the G. I. P. Railway contemplated doing so; but apparently they are still contemplating. What is wanted is a hotel with separate wings for married people and children and for bachelors. There should be a good billiard-room and two or three properly kept tennis-courts, if not also a squash racquet court. The hotel should be near the links. Such a hotel would be full all through the rains and, if the tennis-courts and billiard-room were good, should pay its way through the cold weather. It would be an especial boon to married people.

ONE DRAWBACK.

Nasik has only one drawback,—it is full of sedition-mongers. The ordinary European cannot drive through the streets of the native town without being insulted by chokras and grown-ups who ought to know better. I have frequently been followed by a crowd of small boys shouting 'Bande Materam,' and no doubt, directly or indirectly, put up to the same by their parents. The other day, when up there, I was told of officials being more or less mobbed; nothing serious, of course, only words. Probably the new Police school and barracks may exercise a salutary influence upon the place. Sedition has been getting a lot of knocks recently. Mr. A. C. Bannerji, the Calcutta barrister, has gone down on his knees and begged to be forgiven. The Congresswallhs are suffering from a severe split. The Liberal Party, excellently voiced by John Morley, will have nothing to do with the sympathisers of the expatriated sedition-mongers. The Congress, and especially the Western branch, has identified itself with Mr. Keir Hardie and has thereby shown rather more than its usual lack of discrimination. Government is at least beginning to treat matters with a firm hand, as it ought to have done years ago. But the really important and satisfactory thing is that those natives who have anything at stake are not at all concerned with these happenings. Political movements, which are not affected by trade and do not affect trade, are seldom of much importance. Still a place like Nasik wants pretty severe handling in the matter of manners.

"THREE WEEKS."

Some friends of mine have taken exception to what I wrote a little while ago about the book "Three Weeks." They say that to recommend such a book is wrong, as the book is wrong morally. I must admit that judged by ordinary and conventional circumstances, the conduct of the two individuals in "Three Weeks" is wrong. But it is not in such a light that I see the book. The woman is a Queen: she is married to a drunken lout of a husband: she is grossly ill-teated by him and has to bear it, while she lives in the light of a Court: she is anxious to be the mother of the next king; above all she is a woman. When for a brief space she finds herself free from all the trammels of a Court, away from her drunken and cruel husband, is it unnatural or culpable that she should act as she is said to have acted? For the life of me, I can't see it. Her subsequent conduct and his proves that theirs was no light o' love affair. But it is not so much from the point of view of morals as from that of art that I approve the book. Right or wrong, it is a highly artistic work and gets very near beauty at times. And another thing that strikes me on reading the book is that it is certainly higher than the average standard of society morals. Both the Queen and her lover were idealists and, if their conduct be not right, they at least lifted it out of anything approaching grossness, and society is horribly gross.

BANDS.

Bands are becoming almost a nuisance in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder and I recognise that it is no longer necessary to agitate for free music for the people, because they simply can't avoid it. At the present moment there are the following bands which the public may hear free of cost:—The band at the Club from the Bunder, band at Watson's Annexe from ditto, band at Green's from the Strand road, band at the Taj from ditto, band at Pyrke's from the vicinity, and the flagship's band playing at the Commodore's from the Cooperage or any of the adjacent flats (I live in one!). In the face of this plethora of brass and strings there is obviously no longer any necessity for a Town Band. It is to be regretted that some of the bands—I wont particularise which—are by no means as good as they ought to be. Also may I be allowed to suggest that the "Merry Widow" valse may be given a well deserved rest for a month or two. The poor thing is being done to death. Talking of neighbouring compounds I know of no better way of awakening the vicinity at 6 a.m. than that of starting the engine of a very noisy motor car and letting it run for five minutes or so. Sailors are, of course, very early birds, but I, for one, should be thankful if they made as little noise as possible about their getting up.

SAILORS.

Still on the subject of sailors, if I were one of the most regular leader-writers on your morning contemporary I should say that the little incident between Lord Charles Beresford and Rear Admiral Scott 'causes previously to think'—have I the phrase correct? In passing I may be allowed to observe that the process of furious thought does not seem to result in much. But there is not much doubt that the conduct of Rear Admiral Scott must come as a surprise to most people. Whether his extremely tactless criticism of his superior officer was sent as a public or private signal does not matter much. It went into the signal-books, or else there could have been no point in the order having it expunged. One cannot help thinking that Admiral Scott felt he needed a little advertisement. Only a few years ago and he was perhaps the best known man in the Navy. But his exploits with the guns, like many other excellent things done in the war, were being forgotten, and he felt probably that, unless he took some steps to keep himself before the public, he might be forgotten. And so he sent his signal in the guise of the bluff sailor, who doesn't care a D. about pomp and paint, but is all for guns and fighting. It is a pity he tried it on with Lord Charles Beresford, however, who is very far from being a weak man. One cannot help feeling that it was about the most brazen piece of impertinence that has been publicly perpetated for a long time. It was worthy of Winston Churchill in his palmy days, only Winston is far too wise to do that sort of thing now.

HIGH RENTS.

The difficulty of finding a place to live comfortably at a moderate rent is increasing every day. The cost of bungalows is, to a young couple starting life, prohibitive, and one has to pay far more for a flat than the amenities of that form of life are worth. I am not grumbling, because it is ridiculous to grumble at people making the best of the market, but one cannot help thinking that there is room for far more small flats than are at present to be found. It always strikes me that the young married couple is singularly badly catered for in Bombay. These are not, as a rule, over well off and at present they must be content to live in a very dingy two room affair, or else put down anything between 200 and 300 rupees a month for far more accommodation than they really desire. I wish some of the capitalist builders would do me the honour of consulting me, I believe I should be able to put them up to a wrinkle or two as to what is really wanted. Rs. 150 a month is £120 a year, for which a young couple, or a couple of bachelors, ought to be able to get quite a comfortable place to live in, even in Bombay. I don't know of such a place myself and I should be very glad to hear of it both for my own sake and that of others.

THE PASSAGE OF REGENERATION AT WALKESHWAR TEMPLE.

Moor's Description.

Edward Moor, the well known author of the celebrated work on Indian mythology called the "Hindu Pantheon," thus describes the "passage of regeneration or purification," called "yoni" which existed in connection with the temple of Walkeshwar at Malabar Point, about which we have spoken in our leading columns to-day. Moor was an officer of the Bombay Army and took active part in the wars against Tippu of Mysore. He took a keen interest in the Hindus and studied their religious lore deeply and was enabled by these studies to write the standard treatise we have named. This work was published in a fine quarto with numerous plates on his return to England and is now very scarce. The description of the "yoni" passage is all the more interesting as Moor not only saw Hindus perform the ceremony of passing through it, but attempted to pass himself through it, though not with success. It may interest some to note that the two Brahmans mentioned by Moor as having gone to England to represent Raghoba's case to the Court of Directors were accompanied by a Parsi in 1781, and that they were all put up by Burke at Beaconsfield:—

At the very extremity of a promontory on the island of Bombay, called Malabar Point, is a cleft rock, a fancied resemblance of the "Yoni," to which numerous pilgrims and persons resort for the purpose of regeneration by the efficacy of a passage through this sacred type. This "Yoni," or hole, is of considerable elevation, situated among rocks, of no easy access, and, in the stormy season, incessantly buffeted by the surf of the ocean Near it are the ruins of a temple, that present appearances warrant us to conclude was formerly of rather an elegant description. It is said, with probability, to have been blown up by gunpowder, by the pious zeal of the idol-hating "Portuguese," while Bombay was under their flag. Fragments of well-hewn stone are now seen scattered over and around its site, having a variety of images sculptured on their surface: many of those most useful in building have been carried away by the Hindus to help their erections in the neighbouring beautiful "Brahman" village, its fine tank, and temples. With the view, neither pious nor sacrilegious, of discovering to whom this temple was dedicated, I have particularly examined its remains; and, with the help of my servants, succeeded in removing the stones and rubbish from the surface of the ground, and discovering what was buried beneath. The temple appears to have been sacred to the "Hindu" Trinity in Unity; for I found a stone, a good deal mutilated, some feet under ground and ruins, well carved into the triform head so stupendously sculptured in the cave at "Ghari-puri, or "Elephanta," of which Niebuhr gives a plate, and after him Maurice. And it appears also in the "As. Res." but, in my humble estimation, ill executed in every instance; and I have examined the colossal bust with the copies in my hand.

I found another stone in the same place. The subject seems the same with the other—the Trimurti, or triform; but a whole length, and the only one, I think, that I ever saw. It is about one foot thick, two feet high, and nearly as broad: the back is unhewn, as if it had been placed in a wall. This stone I also brought to England, and deposited it, with its ancient fellow, in the museum at the India House. Brahma here appears in a front whole-length figure, bearded, with his rosary and vase, as noticed in a former page: the sacred string hangs loosely from his left shoulder; and at the top of the united coronet appears a "Linga," inserted in its receptacle the "Yoni," or "Argha." In this subject, one body. given principally to Brahma, as the most "material" of the powers serve the three heads: sometimes, as has been before noticed, three heads and bodies stand on one leg.

Returning to cleft. or "Yoni', at Malabar Point, I repeat, that it is a type much resorted to. When Ragoba (as he is colloquially called, but more properly Ragonaut Rao; classically spelled Rhagu-Natha-Raya), the father of the present Peshwa, Baajy Rao, while exiled from Poona, was living in Bombay, he fixed his residence on Malabar Hill, where he built a lofty habitable tower, since removed. He was in the habit occasionally of passing through the cleft in question; and being a Brahman of considerable piety, was doubtless much benefited by such regeneration. It is related of Sivaji, the daring founder of the Mahrata state, that he has been known to venture secretly on the island of Bombay, at a time when discovery was ruin, to avail himself of the benefit of this efficacious transit: this relation is, I believe, in ORME'S Fragments, and other works, but I have them not at hand. SIVAJI was a Mahrata; proving that high and low sects have faith in this sin-expelling process; Women also, as well as men, go through this operation. and I have witnessed some ridiculous, and, indeed, some embarrassing and distressing scenes in the unsuccessful efforts of individuals, loaded either with sin or flesh, or both.

It is necessary to descend some steps on rugged rocks, and then, by first protruding the hands, you ascend head first up the hole. After the feet be lifted from their last support, the ascent is very difficult, and sometimes impracticable: in which case the essayist remains with his head and hands exposed to the laughing or commiserating spectators above; and it is necessary that some one should go below to aid the disappointed aspirant in his or her descent. I have several times attempted this regeneration, but could never effect it; although I have often seen my superiors in bulk, and, I conclude, in skill, as well as faith and good works, perform it with apparent ease.

Another instance of piety, or by whatever other term it may be best distinguished, of the aforesaid RAGANATH RAO, I will give, on the authority of Mr. WILFORD, As. Res. Vol. VI. p. 538. I have heard the relation both at Poona and Bombay; and understood, that a cow of gold was actually made, but it may have been only an image of smaller dimensions; and that RAGOBA himself also was passed through the typical "Yoni."

While in the exile before noticed, he sent two Brahmans on an embassy to England; they went by sea to Suez, and returned by Persia. On their return, they were treated as outcasts; for, although men of unexceptionable character, it was deemed impossible for them to travel through countries inhabited by Mlech'has, or impure tribes, and live according to the rules laid down in their sacred books.

After various consultations among learned Brahmans, convened from all parts, it was decreed by the holy assembly, that, in consideration of the good character of the travellers, and the motive of their journey, which was the good of their country, they might be regenerated, and have their sacerdotal ordination renewed. For the purpose of regeneration, it is directed to make an image of pure gold of the female power of nature, in the shape either of a woman or a cow: in this statue the person to be regenerated is enclosed, and is dragged out through the usual channel. As a statue of pure gold, and of proper dimensions would have been too expensive; it was deemed sufficient to make an image of the sacred "Yoni." RAGOBA accordingly had one made of pure gold; and his ambassadors having been regenerated by passing through it, with proper ceremonies, including immense presents to the Brahmans, were readmitted into the communion of the faithful.

ARBUTHNOT'S INDUSTRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

A general meeting of the shareholders of Arbuthnot's Industrials Limited was held yesterday. Hajee Ismail Sait, Chairman of the Company, made a statement briefly setting forth the progress made in the working of the various concerns since the Company changed hands about two months ago. The progress in the jute factory is claimed to be particularly satisfactory.

SERGEANT WALTER'S ASSAULTERS.

Five Bengalis Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Five Bengalis were to-day committed to the High Court Sessions by Mr. Singh, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing grievous hurt to Sergt. Walters who lost his hand in the recent disturbances. Two of the accused were released on bail.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, presiding. The first witness examined was Captain C. F. Gordon-Tucker, I. M. S. He said that the maximum hours for adult males should be 12 hours, for adult females 10 hours and that the employment of children between the ages of 9 and 12 should be prohibited altogether. Also that the hours for children between the ages of 13 and 16 should be five only.

GENERAL LOW HEALTH.

Witness said that the question "What is the main reason for the general low health of the poorer classes in this city," was a difficult one to answer precisely, as this condition is the product of many unfortunate influences which obtain here; of these, over-crowding, poverty, high price of food-stuffs, neglect of most of the rules of personal hygiene are the most important. We may add to these the effects of the ever-present malarial fevers, which are said to be on the increase in Bombay and which undoubtedly produce a large amount of unhealthiness among the people in the poorer quarters of the city. An opinion might be added that another most important factor was the excessive hours worked by the thousands of mill-hands but a satisfactory proof of this statement based on statistics would be almost impossible. We are met at the outset by the difficulty that we cannot produce statistics showing the relative health of these operatives as compared with the general average of the non-factory population of the same class. It is most unfortunate that there has been no attempt during the last few decades to preserve the records of disease in our large Bombay hospitals. The records of the J. J. Hospital would have been invaluable in this inquiry inasmuch as a hospital to which a large medical school is attached would be expected to have ample notes of all the in-patients, properly bound and indexed, and available for reference. We could have looked up for the Commission the records of all cases of phthisis and tubercular disease, and have arrived at some conclusion as to how much greater the incidence of tuberculosis was on the factory class than on others. Unfortunately an order has been in force directing the destruction of hospital records every three years; consequently we have records available for six years only at this important medical centre; and these at present are being sorted and bound. We cannot therefore give the Commission anything more than a general impression derived from the observation of a great mass of clinical material among the in-and-out-patients, and this must be taken for what it is worth. Witness said that the physique and health of the operatives in the mills was lower than that of the non-factory population. Phthisis is very common among them. Witness has attempted to ascertain from the records of the J. J. Hospital whether there has been of late years an increase in turbercular diseases among the hospital class. Owing to the different ways in which the diagnoses are entered by various members of the staff it would be misleading to take the figures under the heading "phthisis" alone. Witness said that the dentition test was a rough guide to the age but it was more accurate after the twelfth year.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FACTORIES.

Witness observed that there should be a whole-time Inspector-General of Factories assisted by a staff of qualified natives of India. They should supervise the health of the operatives and remove all classes of pulmonary tuberculosis from work within the factories.

The children should be weighed periodically and their weights recorded on their papers. The Inspector-General should be an officer of the Indian Medical Service and should report to Government annually through the Surgeon General with the Local Government. He should not be permitted to take private practice and his salary should be Rs. 2,500 a month.

As regards admitting children into factories, witness said that the present method was far from satisfactory. From his own observations on mill children in Surat, Gadag and Hubli, he should characterise the majority of them as stunted, small limbed, anæmic and timid. Cross examined by the President, witness stated that he had tried to ascertain the tubercular diseases among the mill-hands, and that he had supplied the Commission with a statement of the disease treated for the past 10 years at the J. J. Hospital. Witness said that he could almost say that the majority of cases treated for phthisis were mostly from the mill operatives.

The next witness examined yesterday was Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I. M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. He stated that the working hours of adult males should be limited. Twelve working hours a day should be fixed. The hours should be from 6 a. m. to 6-30 p. m. with half an hour's interval. The engine should be stopped for half an hour corresponding to the half hour's interval. If this rule is not enforced, witness said, it would open the way for abuse. In Factories working on the day shift system, witness did not see any objection to the legal working hours being from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m provided that no adult males work for more than 12 out of every 24 hours. Regarding the age of children witness said that 9 was quite to young. He was of opinion that the minimum age should be raised to 10.

PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Witness said that the question as to whether certificates of both age and physical fitness are required before children are allowed to work in Factories, cannot be replied to by a direct positive or negative. It should, however, be legislated that the certifying Surgeon's opinion as to age should be absolutely final. Witness was of opinion that if the certifying Surgeon considers a child physically unfit, he should have power to reject him. Under the present law, a child may be far gone in consumption, and yet the certifying Surgeon must pass him, if not under-age. The witness said that all children should be physically examined.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

As regards elementary education witness said that he did not consider that factory owners should be compelled to provide elementary education at their own expense for children. Education could not help them at their work then or afterwards when adults. Any parent who was keen that his child should learn to read and write could doubtless find outside means of attaining this object,

SANITATION.

Witness said that particular attention should be paid to "Gasing Rooms." He remarked that the air was often oversaturated and this would act detrimentally on the health of the operatives, particularly when oversaturated by steam. A standard of moisture should be prescribed. Hygrometers should be carefully looked after and readings recorded at least twice daily. If an Inspector should find that the water for the wet bulb has been allowed to evaporate, a fine should be imposed. After touching at length on this subject, witness concluded that to be successful an inspection must necessarily be in the nature of a surprise visit.

Replying to questions for medical witnesses the witness said that from his experience his opinion was that the factory population was the same in physique as the non-factory population of the same class. He was not aware that the operatives in Bombay mills suffer more than the general population of the same class from any specific classes of disease. Unfortunately nature lays down no definite index as to age, and the determination of a child's age is largely a matter of opinion based on experience. Having examined the teeth of several thousands of childern in Bombay witness said that no definite conclusion as to age could be drawn from their number.

VENTILATION.

Witness said that there can be no doubt that the present arrangements for ventilation in many of the Bombay Cotton Mills were unsatisfactory. Were the majority of the windows kept open, ventilation would be greatly improved and probably sufficient in most cases. But, if ventilation is to be limited by windows which can be opened and closed at the will of any operator, ventilation will remain unsatisfactory. It would be a simple matter to improve this defect, but it must be legislated for. Witness was of opinion that plans of the method of ventilation of proposed new mills should be submitted to the Medical Inspector of Factories for approval before being built. It is he who is particularly interested, and it is he who will have to subsequently find fault with the ventilation, if any is to be found.

Witness was of opinion that, where the cost is not prohibitive, and when mill latrines are situated at only a short distance from sewers, mill-owners should be compelled to introduce the water carriage system, and lay down sewer pipes. In this respect, however, witness understands that but little encouragement is given by the Municipality to mill-owners. He would instance the case of the Burma Oil Works near Sewree, Bombay, which undoubtedly possess the most model latrines of any factory in Bombay.

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS FOR ENGINEERS.

Witness requested the Commission to enquire into the number of working hours of Engineers. It was only at the very end of his year's work in Bombay that he received a complaint from a Parsee Engineer who said that he had to work from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m. and he informed witness that many other Engineers had to work equally long hours.

Although witness had recommended 12 working hours a day for an adult man, he cannot but consider it would be a hardship on both mill-owners and operatives to absolutely restrict them to these hours in times when the cotton trade is booming or when the pressure of work on mills is enormous. But he considers that if a mill wants to work overtime it should show good cause for the same, that no operative should be allowed to work more than 13 1/2 hours a day and for not more than two months in the year, and that a mill should have to apply for special permission to work overtime.

PHTHISIS IN BOMBAY.

Witness said, it is now an established fact that phthisis was exceedingly common in Bombay. He said the death-rate from this disease was enormous. Granted this fact, it must not be lost sight of when considering the health of the mill population in Bombay city and the ventilation and sanitation of mills. Witness desired to bring strongly to notice that a very small percentage of persons suffering from phthisis and working in a mill room, particularly an ill-ventilated one, is capable of giving the disease to other fellow-workers. They expectorate on the floors and walls and it is easy to conceive that an atmosphere laden with dust and cotton debris can form a very ready means of conveying about the tubercle bacillus. To mitigate this evil, he would recommend that floors should be regularly washed with strong antiseptic solution, and that walls should be lime-washed to a height of six feet every four months.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that he had no evidence to prove that the physique of workers had been affected and he did not think there was any physical deterioration. He said he did not see any necessity for requiring certificates of age from children who have hitherto worked half-time before they are allowed to work full time. If the mill authorities believe that a half timer has reached 14 years of age, they will in their own interests and to safeguard themselves against prosecution, have the boy or girl inspected by the certifying Surgeon before putting him on as a full timer. If they do, not do so, they run the risk of being prosecuted and it is exactly in cases of this kind the certifying Surgeon's opinion as to age being final applies.

The Commission then adjourned till this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 19.

The disturbed conditions in the south caused rainfall in the south of India which has been local and in places heavy. The skies have become moderately to heavily overcast in the extreme north and the weather is again slightly unsettled.

In Burma, the skies are clear or only lightly clouded and in Tenasserim humidity is still in excess but normal elsewhere and the temperature normal.

In the north east of India and Orissa, the skies have cleared at most stations in the northern districts which are now generally free from cloud throughout the Division and the air is slightly damper than usual in North Bihar and drier in the rest of the province of Bengal, but elsewhere humidity is normal and the temperature has risen in the province of Bengal excluding North Bihar in slight excess, but elsewhere it is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear, humidity is much below its average value and the weather is warmer than usual throughout the Divisions.

In the north-west of India the skies are again clouding over the extreme north but elsewhere they are clear. The amount of moisture in the air is equal to or less than the average and the temperature is generally normal.

In the Peninsula, rain has fallen locally in the south of India and the chief amounts are:—Mercara, Coimbatore and Salem 1/2 inch, Ootacamund 1 inch, Kodaikanal 4 and Madura 2. The skies are still moderately to heavily overcast in the south and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains more than the average amount of moisture in parts of the South of India and the usual quantity in the rest of the Peninsula. The weather is hotter than usual in the Deccan, but in the rest of the Division the temperature is normal.

Forecast :—Few falls of rain are likely to occur in the south of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 19th November was 29·968. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th November 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. The wind direction was calm. The sky is clear and the air is slightly damper than usual at Cawnpore and much drier elsewhere. Maximum temperature was 2° to 7° higher than usual thoughout the district, while the minimum was 3° cooler at Cawnpore and 1° to 3° warmer in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-easterly and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless and the moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Day temperature was about normal in Rajputana, 3° to 5° higher in Sind. Temperature during the night time was fairly normal at Jacobabad and Jaipur and 2° to 4° warmer in other places.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are variable in direction, being north-easterly at Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Dwarka, south-easterly at Bhuj and north-westerly at Bhavnagar. Veraval and Rajkot recorded calm. The sky is clear and the saturation in the atmosphere is slightly more than usual at Bhuj and Veraval and slightly or considerably less in other places. At night weather was 1° cooler at Bhavnagar Para and during the day time it was 4° cooler at Veraval. Elsewhere both day and night temperature were above normal.

Central Provinces.—This district has had no rain. The wind direction was calm at Khandwa, while it was northerly at Nagpur and north-easterly or south-easterly in other places. The sky is almost free from clouds and the air is considerably drier than usual throughout the district. At the day time weather was 4° to 7° hotter than usual and during the night the temperature was fairly normal at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, 3° cooler at Nagpur and Raipur and 2° to 7° warmer elsewhere.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is overcast at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Weather during the day time was 1° to 3° cooler than usual and the night temperature 5° to 7° warmer throughout the district. The air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture at Karwar but elsewhere it is damper than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been no rain in this district. Calms and easterly, southerly and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is more or less cloudy throughout the district and humidity is in excess of normal at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Poona. During the day time weather was 1° to 8° hotter than usual, while the night temperature was largely in excess of normal throughout the district, the excess ranging from 12° to 14° at Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Pressure is slightly abnormally low in Sind and at Veraval, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Bombay and indicates slightly unsettled weather conditions on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorologist, Bombay.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician :—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The following is the latest betting on the Army Cup race:—

- 5 to 2 against Mirdas.
- 5 to 2 against Peter the Great.
- 5 to 1 against Wordie Major.
- 5 to 1 against Norwood.
- 8 to 1 against I Itafaq.
- 8 to 1 against Little Exile.
- 10 to 1 against Diamond.
- 15 to 1 against Khalifa.
- 20 to 1 the others.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The traditions of Lucknow racing with a slight interval of decay have been revived under the able support of the leading officials of this province and military centre. An excellently framed prospectus drew most flattering entries and though the drought and consequent dryness, of course, caused some casualties among the horses working here the fields that turned out for to-day's racing were most flattering to the Management and gratifying to the general public. There was a big attendance embracing numerous visitors and including His Honor the Lieut-Governor and Lady Hewett, General and Lady Elliott. The new stand and spacious enclosure with the roomy lawn in front were fully appreciated. The racing out of very full fields was of best quality and three jump races on one day is a feature that few meetings aspire to. The last two races were marred by the lateness of time and heavy dusk.

The Army Cup still remains a sealed book, though on his running to-day Wordie Major is out of it, while Norwood's chance remain an unestimated quantity. There were some surprises during the afternoon and the public had worst of exchanges with the bookmakers on the whole. There was an unfortunate accident in the Closed Chase. Lady Drake fell at the water jump and broke her back, and had to be destroyed, her rider, Captain Holden escaping without harm. The following are the details :—

PONY HURDLES.

Thakur Sri Pal Singh's Elsie 9st 1lb..............A Hoyt 1
Mr Miles' Daphne 11st 10lbs ....Owner 2
Mr Sandback's Double Keys 8st 2lbs.........J Trenoweth 3

Also ran.—Pathfinder II 11st 5lbs, Companion 11st 7lb, Yardley 9st 12lbs, Dainty Lady 8st 6lbs.

Betting.—Evens Yardley, 5 to 1 against Pathfinder 11, 6 to 1 Daphne, Elsie and Double Keys, tens the others.

The Race.—Double Keys went to the front and settled down with a clear lead from Elsie and Yardley with Daphne lying fourth, the rest further in the rear. At the three-quarter mile Yardley fell back and soon after Daphne joined Elsie and these two challenged Double Keys after the last hurdle and Elsie lasting out best won by three-quarters of a length. Three lengths between second and third. Time.—2 min. 56 1/5 secs.

JEHANGIRABAD ARAB HURDLES.

Messrs Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 8st 10lbs, J Trenoweth 1
Mr Sydney Smith's Nadim 8st 12lbs.........Mr Durham 2
Mr J D Scott's Secunder 11st...........Mr Tomkinson 3

Also ran.—Cinque Ports 11st, Shazada 10st 12lbs, Hermes 10st 12lbs, Kour Sahib 10st, Lais 8st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Kour Sahib, 4 to 1 Secunder and Cinque Ports, 6 to 1 Shazada, 8 to 1 Hermes, 10 to 1 High Flag, twelves the others.

The Race.—Lais showed out from the start, but was quickly passed by Secunder who settled down with a long lead from Shazada and Cinque Ports. The rest well up, High Flag and Nadim lying in the rear at the six furlongs. Shazada fell back last, while High Flag had joined Cinque Ports and Nadim had taken a good position, and coming to the final hurdles High Flag challenged Secunder and leading over came away an easy winner by a length from Nadim who overhauled Secunder in the rails by two and a half lengths. A close fourth. Time.—3 min 8 secs.

CLOSED CHASE.

Mr Locke's Look Out 11st 10lbs..................Charlington 1
Mr Morton's Birralee 9st 13lbs.....................Mr Miles 2
Mr Tomkinson's Craig 11st...............................Owner 3

Also ran—Refuge Bay 10st 11lbs, Lady Drake 10st 3lbs (fell), Loddon 9st 13lbs (Carried 10st 10lbs).

Betting— 6 to 4 against Look Out; 3 to 1 Refuge Bay; 4 to 1 Craig, 5 to 1 Lady Drake; 15 to 1 the others.

The Race—Birralee, showed the way from Look Out to the water and was first over closely followed by the rest; Lady Drake took off too far landing against the water edge and broke her back. Birralee soon settled down with a lead, followed at long intervals by Look Out, Craig, Refuge Bay and Loddon till on the far side course. Look Out began to gain on the leader and catching him up two fences from home drew away and came an easy winner by two lengths. Six lengths between second and third. Time—5mins 14secs.

NOVICE PLATE.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Wordie Major 8st 12lbs Bray 1
Capt. Goodfellow's Norwood 8st ....A Hoyt 2
Thakur Rajindra Singh's Thuygar 8st 12lbs ...Williams 3
Lala Radha Mohan's Silver Ring 7st 8lbs carried 7st 11lbs ....Southall 4

Also ran.—Nasrat 9st 4lbs, carried 9st 7lbs., Nariman 8st 4lbs, Ariel 9st 4lbs, Bridegroom 9st 4lbs, Toddles 8st 12lbs, Japan 8st 9lbs, Imtyas 8st 6lbs, and Star of Bombay 7st 8lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Wordie Major, 4 to 1 Ariel, Norwood and Thuygar, 6 to 1 Silver Ring, tens and fifteens the others.

The Race.—From a level start Wordie Major at once showed out on the inside place and Thuygar on the outside place, and these two were in front till from the distance Wordie Major held a clear lead and shortly Norwood coming out of the ruck gradually overhauled the leader, but the latter just managed to win by a neck; half a length separating second and third, a head between third and fourth. Time—54 secs.

MEDIUM PLATE.

Major Popham Young's Fabius 8st 12lbs..........A Royt 1
Mr Rowan's Picaninny 9st 11lbs.........................Ames 2
Mr Bunting's Son of a Gun 8st 10lbs..................Killorn 3
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Sago 9st 11lbs..............Southall 4

Also ran—Koorlong 9st 7lbs, Audrey 8st 10lbs, Anric 8st 5lbs, Exchange 8st 10lbs carried 8st 11lbs.

Betting—5 to 4 against Fabius, 6 to 4 against Son of a Gun, 6 to 1 Picaninny and Sago, and tens the others.

The Race—Koorlong drew away from the start and held a clear lead till from the distance Picaninny drew up to him and looked all over a winner till Fabius came with a run in the rails and won by half a length same distance separating second and third; a head between third and fouth. Time—51 secs.

DESERT PLATE.

Messrs Goculdas and Nanji's Bay Middleton 9st 8lbs ....Robinson 1
Mr D Scott's Tommy Titus 7st 4lbs ....Killorn 2
Mr Cooke's Betty 7st 10lbs ....A Hoyt 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's Nusser 6st 0lbs ....William 4

Also ran—Pardon 9st 3lbs, Commander 9st, Surkhab 8st 5lbs.

Betting—3 to 1 on Bay Middleton, 5 to 1 against Betty, 10 to 1 Nusser, Tommy Titus and fifteens the others.

The Race—Bay Middleton and Tommy Titus drew away from the rest of the field who were seemingly content to remain on-lookers of the race between those two and after a neck and neck race to the near stand Bay Middleton won by a short head; a length separating second and third; half a length between third and fourth. Time—1min 7secs.

TRIAL PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mozart 9st 10lbs ......Southall 1
Mr Marshall's Camira 9st 3lbs ....Killorn 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Flotsam 9st 6lbs........Williams 3

Also ran—Lady Metal 9st 10lbs. and Highland Fling 8st 10lbs.

Betting.—Evens Mozart, 2 to 1 against Lady Metal, 5 to 1 Camira and Flotsam and tens Highland Fling.

The Race.—The race was run in the dusk. When the horses came into view Mozart was in front with Camira at his girth and despite a splendid challenge by Flotsam in the rails Mozart won by half a length; a short head between second and third. Time—1min. 2secs.

CANTONMENT PLATE.

Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy 10st 10lbs............Killorn 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Redshot 7st carried 7st 10lbs Southall 2
Thakar Sripal Singh's Plover 8st 1lb........Bradshaw 3

Also ran—Little Dolly 7st 8lbs.

Betting.—Evens Yankee Boy 2 to 1 against Plover and Little Dolly; 4 to 1 Redshot.

The Race.—Nothing was seen of the start and when the horses came into view within the distance Yankee Boy was heading a procession followed in order by Redshot, Plover and Little Dolly. Yankee Boy came an easy winner by half a length, same distance between second and third.

SOUTHERN INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

The teams of the 61st Pioneers and 96th Berar Infantry, met on the Sappers and Miners' ground yesterday afternoon to decide the final game in the Tournament. There was a huge crowd present, and the excitement became intense whenever either team showed to advantage.

Among the exceptionally large number of ladies and Officers were Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., Lady Wolfe-Murray, Colonel Vizard, Major Lane and others.

Colonel H. T. Brooking and Officers were "at Home," and the Band of the 61st Pioneers enlivened the afternoon with music.

The Umpires were Major T. P. England and Lieutenant H. C. Agnew.

The ball was hit off punctually at the time announced, and the play became exceedingly fast. The ball was speedily carried into the 61st's end by the 96th, the latter gaining a corner ultimately, but nothing resulted from it. The 96th were next called on to defend their stronghold and they performed the duty, with successful vigour. In turn they assailed the goal of the 61st, and on each occassion that they did so, they missed scoring by the narrowest of shaves. Prior to the call of half time a hard tussle ensued right in front of the Berar's goal, but Lieutenant Conry had his team well in hand, and they frustrated the best efforts of their opponents. By the time the struggle had ceased, half-time arrived without any score being made by either side.

The second half opened just as fast as the first, the 61st pressing the 96th heavily, the latter repelling splendidly. The former, however, from a throw in which followed, got possession of the ball, and, by sheer good play, managed to secure their first goal. They scored their second goal just on the call of time, thus being victors by two goals to nil.

The winning team having formed up opposite to the Officer's tent, a large circle of spectators closed round Lady and General Sir Wolfe-Murray. The General addressing them said that all present had witnessed a splendid fast game of hockey, and the winning team and their captain, Captain Manson were to be congratulated on their victory; so, also, were Lieutenant Conry and his team of the 96th Berars on the stubborn defence they had made, and their heroic efforts to equalise when the 61st had only one goal to their credit.

Lady Wolfe-Murray then called Captain Manson and presented him with the Cup.

PETROL BOAT ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A boat loaded with petrol from the Burma Oil Company's steamer "Khodoung" took fire off the Budge Budge Depot last night and was completely destroyed. Three of its crew are missing. The value of the petrol and boat is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

BEPIN CHANDER PAL.

Removed to Berar Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Bepin Chander Pal has been moved to the Berar Jail. He conversed cheerfully with the friends and relatives who saw him off from Calcutta.

Major Rawlinson of the Political department is posted from leave to special duty for two months as an Additional Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province.

LIVERISHNESS AND HOT WEATHER.

Bile Beans are Invaluable as a Corrective and Tonic.

Hot climates such as ours have a very imperious effect upon the liver. The Indian climate indeed is notorious for an adverse influence on the general health. This applies particularly to Europeans who have emigrated to this country. The system being more easily upset by heat, and the digestive powers diminished frequently leads to serious stomach and liver trouble which a judicious course of Bile Beans would undoubtedly remedy.

Striking confirmation of the fact that the Bile Bean, way to health, is Nature's way is contained in the experience of Mr. Caesar Crellin, Templar Terrace, Ramsey, Isle of Man, who suffered from liver trouble for several years. During that time he tried many remedies but it was not until he obtained Bile Beans that his troubles began to diminish. How Bile Beans cured him he tells in the following account of his experiences :

"I was a great sufferer for many years from a bad liver, indigestion and biliousness," he says. "At times I was so bad that I had to return home from work and I have been laid up altogether many times.

"I tried all kinds of advertised remedies and doctors' medicines, but could never get any permanent relief until about three years ago, when my wife persuaded me to try Bile Beans, and I commenced taking them right away. From the very first I improved so I continued to take the beans. After having several bottles, I was able to go on with my work once more. I felt quite my old self again; the sick headaches had gone, and all the other symptoms of liver trouble had vanished. This was about three years ago, and I have been well ever since. Poeple have often stopped me in the streets and seeing such a great change, have wanted to know how I was cured. I always tell them that nothing but Bile Beans put me right, and I have recommended them right and left. For the benefit of other sufferers, I think it my duty, to give you permission to publish the above."

As a general specific and blood purifier for residents in this country, Bile Beans have special and exceptional value. They exercise a gently but sure corrective influence on the stomach and liver, besides possessing the tonic property necessary to build up a debilitated system. Bile Beans, being purely of vegetable origin, and containing no harmful mineral products are eminently suited to a delicate, nervous, and anaemic constitutions. They check wasting and decline and restore health to the ill and ailing. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.4, of all Chemists and Stores or direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1, Rs.2, and Rs. 2-8.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.' Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 20th Nov. 1907.

Bile Beans.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOUSE-KEEPING.

Autumn manœuvres, which are equivalent in Bombay to spring cleaning at home, should commence and be carried through as quickly as possible now that we have returned from the hills. The health and energy we have gained there will be a help to us, as there is plenty of work to be done to set our houses in order before the campaign of the season is on us. The bright sunshine shows up many weak spots that were hidden in the cloudy days before we went away. The guest-room should have first attention, as, amongst the steamer-loads of people that are arriving weekly from home, we shall have friends to greet and put up. We will commence with the beds which, in spite of all care during the damp, have got fusty. The covers of the matresses and pillows must be taken off and washed, and the hair washed once in hot and once in cold water, dried in the sun, picked and replaced. New buttons can be bought in the bazaar with cord attached, to strap the matress with. Coir matresses can be treated in the same way. Cotton ones must be picked over by a Pinjari, or cotton teasal,—one of a class of men who go about with a wool carder, an implement strung with catgut, something like a bow. Whilst the above work is being done the iron-work should be cleaned and painted with enamel. It is false economy to allow the beds to get rusty, as the sheets get covered with iron-mould. The mosquito curtains, if at all the worse for wear, should be patched, and given to the servants, who will be glad to use them as they find them a guard against fever. One need not grudge the expense of new curtains now, as the net is to be had at the cheap price of 10 annas a yard, wide width, and new curtains are very much cooler than washed ones. They should by made with net over the top, as this is cooler than calico. Some cross pieces of broad tape take the strain off the net. All the furniture must be moved, and backs and tops of wardrobes cleaned before replacing: clean with turpentine and oil; these places are a great hold for mosquitoes, and should be brushed down once a month. No hamal would dream of dusting the top of a cupboard if not specially ordered to do so. A coat of French polish to all the teakwood chairs, tables and cupboards, is easy to do; my hamal does ours twice a year, it makes the furniture look so bright and clean. He first cleans off the dust, removes the old varnish with sand paper, makes a little pad of wool covered with new unwashed cotton cloth, puts a little varnish in a saucer, dips the pad in, and smoothly wipes it over the surface to be polished. If there is any little smear, wait until dry, and wipe over again; when dry repeat the process with salad oil and polish with a soft duster. The cane chairs and tables can be revived with a coating of Aspinall's enamel: so can the baths. A set of toilet covers, cushions and tea cloths, and our work this side of the house will be finished, and we can occupy the rooms whilst ours are undergoing a similar process.

One of the sad things of life is the unpacking of our boxes that we tinned up in March. We fancied ourselves so much in our pretty kit of last year, but as we take out one dress after another our hats and other fal-de-dals we wonder what evil genius has been at work. White chiffon gone yellow and glacé silk scarcely stands lifting from the box. It is now the Dhurzi becomes a treasure, as from the wreck he will help us by making a tea-gown or a lace blouse from the trimmings of a dinner-dress. He is a necessary individual in the household, and given good patterns and very exact instructions, he is worth his pay—Rs. 23 a month. If we use our brains, and he his fingers, there is no need for our clothes to be dubbed verandah made. The cut is the great point; to obtain this, and to learn how, rip up things when old that have been made by a first-class dress-maker, flatten out, draw a thread to see how the material should be placed, and cut your new stuff. Some of the pretty roses that adorned hats and ball dresses last year can be made into sprays to put on the lamp shades: we must not be guilty of the heinous crime of leaving these shades in the drawing-room in the day time; the lamps must be removed in the early morning and their place on the stands taken by a pot of maiden hair or basket of fern, and trailing creeper.

When the supply of milk is sufficient, junket and Devonshire cream is a cool and pleasant dish for lunch. The mode of making it is very simple:—Put into a silver or China bowl a quart of new milk which must be just warm as it is when newly drawn; melt in this four cubes off white sugar, stir in one tablespoon Lazenby's reunet, ditto brandy—sometimes a little more reunet is necessary;—place in a cool spot, on ice if possible, and before serving grate some nutmeg on top. The curd shoud be firm and smooth, not crumbly. For the cream which is to be served with it, place two quarts of milk in a basin in the safe, to set over-night; in the morning put the basin in a pan of hot water over a wood-fire, bring the milk just to the boil; if it actually boils, it is spoilt, as the cream is cooked sufficiently when a ring is formed on it about one inch off the side of the basin, and the middle has a wrinkled appearance. The basin must be put in a safe to cool, it will take some hours for the cream to set properly. This is the true Devonshire fashion of making the cream. Two quarts of milk will only make a very small glass of cream. When I do not think the unboiled milk will keep long enough to treat as above, I heat it at once and set it for twelve hours before skimming. The cream should be placed on top of the junket or served separately with it.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At a very largely attended meeting of the Kamathipura residents on Sunday, presided over by Mr. James MacDonold, Dr. Turner explained the causes of plague and its preventive measures, with the help of a magic lantern and asked the people to co-operate with him in stamping out plague this year. His speech was rendered in Marathi by Mr. N. G. Powar who said that rats are the first unfortunate sufferers from plague, and fleas, which take in plague bacilli from such rats, are responsible for bringing the plague bacilli to man. As each flea can contain about 5,000 plague bacilli and on each infected rat there are thousands of such fleas, it is quite impossible to prevent plague bacilli from attacking any person living in a room where such fleas move about. High class people, knowing this, resort either to vacating such places at once, or to inoculation as soon as they learn that there is any dead infected rat found in their locality. As this is not possible for poor people, it is now the desire of Dr. Turner to state that if they will understand the danger and vacate their rooms they will be provided with free sheds for a month or so, or if they are unable to do so, they can escape danger of the attacks of such fleas by inoculation. Inoculation was done last year on 10,000 Municipal labourers and only 13 out of such a large number were attacked with plague. It is argued that only healthy persons who live in better places can stand the effect of inoculation but that it was likely that under-fed persons living in an unhealthy locality suffered in consequence of such inoculation, but it was not so; by showing several poor women who were inoculated last year Mr. Powar said that they were staying in unhealthy rooms where dead infected rats are sometimes found and fleas were in existence, but as they were successfully inoculated they survived and were standing before them quite capable of doing their usual work. Supposing inoculation makes any person incapacitated, it is quite possible that Government will come forward to help such persons if really incapacitated purely on account of inoculation. Mr. Powar told the audience that it is very high time now that they should take interest in this question to save their own lives and the lives of their dear ones, and try to help in killing rats, in vacating their places when dangerous or in getting themselves inoculated which is entirely left to their wishes and no force of any kind would be brought to bear on them. Rao Saheb Mananjirao and Rao Bahadur Vandeker addressed the meeting stating that they got themselves with their families inoculated more than once and that they assured people that if they carry out Dr. Turner's instructions so nicely put before them regarding inoculation they will enable Dr. Turner to record a less number of deaths from plague in his daily return. The President then advised the audience to think of the causes and preventives of plague explained to them by Dr. Turner through Mr. Powar, and not to depend upon "luck" as some Mahomedans and Hindoos are doing, inertly expressing that if they are destined to die they must die. To contradict this, he said that once when a Mahomedan gentleman told him this he asked him whether he would allow his child, playing on a road where a cart was being driven by an unbridled horse, and consequently exposed to imminent danger to be left to the mercy of "luck," without taking any action. The answer readily given by the person was "no," he would certainly rush to remove his child from such danger, "Well then, why do you not apply the same feeling here in cases of plague?" continued Mr. MacDonold. He himself was inoculated twice or thrice and he appealed to the audience to get themselves inoculated and avert danger of plague infection.

After thanking the President, Dr. Turner and Mr. Harrison for their advice and presence on the occasion, and garlanding them, the meeting was brought to a close.

At the Elementary Sanitary Examination held on the 16th and 23rd instants, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, 12 students presented themselves and 10 were declared to have passed. The following are the names of the successful candidates: Messrs. S. A. Paymaster, Merwanji Rustomji Aderbad, D N Marker F. M. Mehta, Suryaji N Valvalkar, Shanker Bhicaji Sule, M. R. Bhandare, Mahadeo Atmaram Nachalikar, A. P. Kamat and Munshi Saikh Mahomed.

BY THE WAY.

THE ROMANCE OF THE "WEATHER-PLANT."

Mr. Harold J. Shepstone, in the November "Wide World Magazine, tells the story of a plant which seems destined to play an important part in predicting the weather, and warning us of forthcoming storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire-damps, and volcanic eruptions. The discoverer of the plant, Professor J. F. Nowack, foretold, as far back as 1892, the earthquakes that have since taken place in Japan, as well as the calamities that befell Martinique, San Francisco, and Jamaica. Indeed, so much faith do scientists put in this plant that an observation station is shortly to be opened at Denmark Hill, in the south-east of London, for forecasting atmospheric and seismic disturbances through the study of the "weather-plant." Professor Nowack is now working hard in getting the station in order.

THE PLANT'S NAMES AND HABITATS.

The botanical name of the weather-plant is Abrus precatorius nobilis. After continuous observations, day and night, and cultivation under special conditions, Professor Nowack discovered that the weather-plant becomes so sensitive to electric and magnetic influences that immediately changes in the distribution of the electric and magnetic forces of our atmosphere and earth respectively occur the twigs and leaves of the plant perform peculiar and abnormal movements each of which has a definite significance. When he established this he organised an expedition to Cuba and Mexico to search for specimens of the plant. Of 2,400 plants collected 1,000 were left in the Botanical Gardens at New York, and the rest were brought to London. All died, however, but one; but the seeds obtained have sprouted, and in the greenhouse at Denmark Hill are now some 1,800 plants.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

To those who know Dr. E. M. Grace, whose forthcoming marriage is exciting much interest, it seems almost impossible to believe that more than half a century ago he was doing doughty deeds on the cricket-field against an All-England Eleven which included such giants as Caffyn, George Parr, and the redoubtable Julius Caesar. So brilliantly did "E. M." acquit himself in one such match, in 1855 (he was not yet fourteen at the time), that Mr. Clarke, the manager of the Eleven, gave him a bat as a memento of his clever fielding. Four years later, playing for West Gloucestershire, Dr. W. G. Grace informs us that E. M. had already scored 150, when he himself went in and added 51, a truly amazing feat for two boys of eleven and eighteen respectively. No wonder, as W. G. records, "my father and mother were delighted and very proud." In 1862 E. M. created a great sensation in a match between the Gentlemen of Kent and M. C. C. by taking every wicket in the second innings, and crowning this feat by scoring 192 not out. Truly there were giants in those days!

A MONUMENT OF ROUSSEAU.

A new monument to the memory of Jean Jacques Rousseau has just been unveiled at Montmorency. It was there that the philosopher lived after his quarrel with Madamed' Epinay had made it necessary for him to leave the Hermitage, and there that he wrote "Emile" and finished the "Contrat Social." The Duc and Duchesse de Luxembourg showed him much kindness during his sojourn, and he read "La Nouvelle Heloise" to the Duchess while she lay in bed. "She embraced me," he writes, "ten times a day." A previous memorial erected in the place in 1791 was demolished in the first year of the Restoration. A tree of liberty was planted there in 1848 by the mayor.

WHERE PROFESSOR MARSH IS MASTER.

Downing College, of which Professor Howard Marsh has been elected Master, is the youngest of all the Cambridge colleges except Selwyn. It was founded, chiefly for the faculties of law and medicine, by Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay Park, who died in 1749; but his wily widow and her devisees stuck to the estates until ousted by the Court of Chancery. Further litigation followed, and the college was not incorporated until 1800, while the present "classic," buildings received their first until undergraduates in 1821. Downing, like most Cambridge colleges, has suffered terribly by the depreciation of agricultural land, but has partly recouped the loss by selling, or building upon, superfluous domain. Among former Fellows of Downing are the present Master of the Rolls and the Hon. W. P. Schreiner.

A WORTHY SHERIFF.

Mr. C. C. Wakefield, who has recently taken office as Sheriff of the City of London, is the head of the firm of C. C. Wakefield and Co., oil refiners. From an article in the "Young Man" we gather that his interests in charitable objects is a wide one, extending from aged Freemasons to suburban churches, and from little orphan children to London pensioners. Mr. Wakefield is a Wesleyan Methodist, and is the fourth Wesleyan to occupy the Shrieval chair—others being the late Sir William Macarthur Sir Clarence Smith, and Sir Horace Marshall. There are many men who remember with pleasure, and some amount of gratitude also, the days, not so very long ago, at Streatham when Mr. Wakefield was the leader of a very popular Bible Class for men. In recent years Mr. Wakefield has lived at Westcliff-on-Sea.

THE HORSE GUARDS' MORTAR.

The old and somewhat time-worn mortar on the Horse Guards' Parade, which is receiving a much-needed coat of fresh paint just now, has an interesting history. This piece of ordnance was placed in position on August 12, 1816, and is a relic of the Peninsula Campaign, having been employed at the bombardment of Cadiz. It was left behind during the famous retreat of Marshal South, and thus came into the possession of the Spanish military authorities. By these it was presented to the Prince Regent as a souvenir of the war. His Royal Highness graciously accepted the gift, and ordered it to be mounted on the Horse Guards' Parade with a view to thus commemorating the recent successes of the British arms under the Duke of Wellington in Spain.

FINGER-PRINTS AS SUBSTITUTES FOR SIGNATURES.

The finger-print method of indentification has, the "British Medical Journal" notes, been extended to commercial uses by the Postal Savings Banks of the Philippines at Manila. This bank has recently issued a series of stamp deposit cards on which are spaces for stamps of different values to be affied. When the depositor has stamps to the value of one peso on the card it is exchanged at the bank for a deposit book showing the amount to his credit. Opposite the lines for the owner's signature and address is a square ruled off for the reception of his thumb print, so that even if illiterate depositors may readily be indentified.

LONG-LIVED FAMILIES.

A remarkable example of family longevity is brought to light by the recent death of Mr. Henry Wye, a Leicestershire veteran, at the age of eighty-seven, Mr. Wye, it appears, was one of a family of seven brothers and sisters of whom three brothers have died at the respective ages eighty-seven, and eighty-five; while two other brothers and two sisters are still living at ninety-seven, ninety-three, eighty-three, and eighty, representing, so far, an aggregate age for the seven of 612 years. Not long ago we read of a family at Milverton (West Somerset,) which consisted of five brothers and sisters whose ages ranged from eigthy-two to ninety-two, and aggregated 434 years; and of another still more remarkable family of nine brothers and sisters of whom Lady Arabella Knox was one, whose combined years amounted to 769, giving an average of over eighty-five years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Shah Noor, 2,783 tons, Captain M Robertson, will sail to-day for Jedah, with 1,182 pilgrims.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain P Badessich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain H Maude, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber and 5 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,714 tons, Captain P Von Holdt, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Durban via Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 31 cabin and 375 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain T P Tilling, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 326 deck passengers, 8 horses and 11 cases opium.

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3543	Snow	K'chi	21-11	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagong	28-11	F Muir & Co
C & R Merton Hall	2727	Prawse	L'pool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
D & E Marientel	2560	Sansted	K'chi	25-11	Glade & Co
F Shahjehan	2555	Grant	Mauritius	21-11	Haji Hassum
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	25-11	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1714	Voh	Z'bar	2-12	A Strandes
K Yetorofu Maru	3368	Sato	Kobe	27-11	N Y Kaisha
M Shahnoor	2783	Harison	Jeddah	21-11	H Ahmed Hassum
N Allanton	2775	Motyer	Baltimore	22-11	W & A G & Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	21-11	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2744	Mitchell	Dunkirk	23-11	W & A G & Co
Q Capri	2781	Beisito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK					
3 Obra	2520	Cammack	N F		M M & Co
5 Bodliveil	2209	Scurr	Antwerp	20-11	W & A G & Co
6 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	23-11	M M & Co
7 Istok	1850	Licac	Shanghai	25-11	A L S N Co
8 Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9 Axenfels	2759	Strifing	Rangoon	21-11	Glade & Co
10 & 11 Wardha	2552	Peck	Calcutta	21-11	M M & Co
12 Egypt	4170	Summers	London	23-11	P & O Co
15 Reichstag	2098	Thle	Z'bar	21-11	A Strandes
Q Offside.					
Scalda	3438	Brown	Jeddah	20-11	M M & Co
M W D D					
Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	26-11	P & O Co

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban, Oct 21
	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta, Nov 7
19	Africa s	Badessich	Trieste, Nov 3
	Bulimba s	Tilling	Busreh, Nov 5
	Nowshera s	Maude	Moulmein, Nov 6
	Rehmani s	Storey	Calcutta, Nov 7

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Narani s	Bullin	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Shah Noor, Robertson, for Jedah, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Africa, for Trieste, &c
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c
" Shah Jehan, for Mauritius, &c
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Names	From
15	Ragah	P J Morgan	Chittagong
	Shahgehan	J P Toms	Rangoon
	DEPARTURES.		
	Benvenue	R Kroble	Dundee
	Irismere	J Soeberg	Sabang

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—100 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 3 bales twist Jamshedjee and Co; 50 bales wool W and A. Graham and Co; 4,004 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—60 bales skins, A H Mamed and Co; 1 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts kajoonuts and 43 cwts turmeric P Soorjee and Co; 28 bales skins R M Koosha; 42 cwts rubber, A H A Sullee walla; 6 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 6 bales hemp, E Mahomed; 60 cwts manganese ore, W. Somerville and Co; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 82 bales skins W and A Graham and Co: 16 bale hides H A Oomer.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—6 bales twist Killeck Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—46 bales twist, N Cursetjee and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, N. Laloobhai; 117 bales twist H M Mehta and Co; 166 bales cotton, D Jamsetjee and Co; 80 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

Bodlewell s—50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, W Beeher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—3,000 cwt gingelleyseed J Fachire.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—304 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 4,000 cwt gingellyseed Valkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton and 1,000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—4 cases opium P and O and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu s—300 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co Ld; 150 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha; 204 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

341 PROF. CLASS.

Parade at the B V A Club on Wednesday the 20th instant at 7 p.m.

Dress plain clothes.

342 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be instruction for the N C O's class at Mahalaxmi Fort as under :—Thursday at 3 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps Saturday at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

343 E E Co.

E E Co Parade on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Lights.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

362—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 23rd instant.

To-day Wednesday the 20th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill orders, Uniform, with Forage Caps.

Subject—Musketry Instruction, Sections 33 to 43 Training Manuals Appendix 1905.

Thursday the 21st—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a.m. on company parade ground.

III—"I", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday the 22nd—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School for Members Residing in Bombay tomorrow on Thursday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order Khaki Carbines and Swords.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Comdg. B. L. H.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

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Face and Hands Were Raw—Used to Scratch Until Blood Came—Suffered Three Months—Sister Afflicted, Too—Both Were

COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself. When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thurning, East Dereham, March 6, 1906."

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Blackheads, Red, Rough, and Oily Skin Prevented by Cuticura.

Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable, always with hot water. No other treatment is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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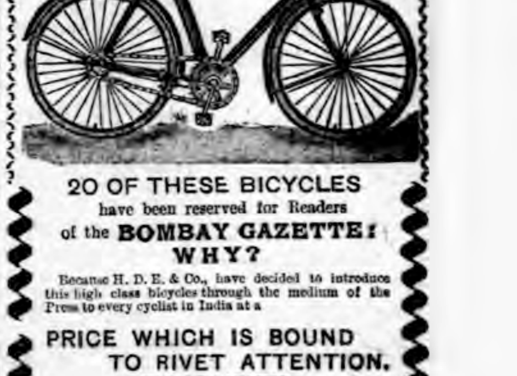

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

The design of "Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of to-day," by Haji A. Browne, has much to commend it. The author—Anglo-Irish, we understand, by birth and Mahometan by adoption, and consequently, as he tells us, "almost an Oriental in thought and sympathy"—has made it his aim to familiarise English readers with the mental attitude of the Egyptian towards the occupation. This can hardly be said to have been done by the works of Lord Miner and Sir Auckland Colvin. The latter, although of recent date, is almost exclusively occupied with the administrative history of the occupation, while Lord Milner's book of clever essays is, from the circumstances under which they were written, so preoccupied with the Anglo-French problem that their bearing on the Nationalist movement, which has sprung up since that problem was settled by diplomacy, is somewhat remote. Moreover, they necessarily represent a point of view alien though not unsympathetic to the Egyptian. But though the author of this book obviously possesses some unique qualifications and writes with good sense, sobriety (albeit somewhat flamboyantly), and an obvious desire to enlighten the English mind, we must confess to considerable disappointment at the imperfect use he has made of his opportunities. Some two-thirds of the book are devoted to retelling by the aid of the native historian, or rather diarist, El Jibarti, but without any express citation of authorities, the story of Napoleon's invasion in order to trace the first impressions (and very unhappy ones they were) made upon the Egyptain mind by European government; the remaining third is devoted to some extremely discursive and somewhat declamatory chapters on what may be vaguely called tendencies of opinion. The treatment lacks definiteness, although it does not want for originality or independence; for example, the author disavows the Nationalist party as representing anti-Islamite views and an imperfectly assimilated Western education, but he makes no attempt to show us as, no doubt, he was quite capable of doing—how the archaic social system so rigidly prescribed by the laws of Islam can be adapted to the new economic conditions and partially European character of modern Egypt—a character which elsewhere he, unlike Mr. Dicey, frankly recognises as something to be reckoned with. The failure of the English occupation to deal with the education problem is remarked only in a sentence, from which it would be impossible to infer—if we did not already know—that one of its defects is its neglect of the vernacular.

A BOOK FOR REFLECTION.

None the less this book is valuable, and will give considerable food for thought—and for reconsideration—to those of us who wish to symphathise with Egyptian aspirations but feel the mental difficulty of apprehending them. It is suggestive, for example, to find him repudiating any idea of a formally established Parliament, or, indeed, anything of the kind, as being psychologycally impossible in Egypt. His idea seems much more to approximate to the ancient procedure—summary, paternal, and intimate—of the Cadi under the palmtree. His most practical suggestion seems to be the revival of the authority of the Ulema. He evidently regards with extreme distrust the "Radicalism," as he calls it, of the Nationalists, whom he seems to regard as "declasses," and for their journalism he has little but contempt—regarding it as the expression of irresponsible, inaccurate, and immature thinking. Their failure to appreciate the work of Lord Cromer—which he regards most enthusiastically, as entirely single-minded and rightly directed in the case of Egypt—he stigmatises as a proof of their political incapacity. His most valuable remarks are those on the Egyptian temperament, which, like Lord Milner, he regards as essentially docile—a trait which he explains economically as due to the automatic character of their agriculture as compared with the more strenuous characteristics called forth by the European's wrestle with an ungrateful soil. We learn to our sorrow that the chief cause of estrangement of the average Englishman in Egypt is his "caddishness," as the author bluntly puts it, in the midst of a people naturally genial, courteous, and sociable.

A MATTER OF DEFACE.

We have all been taught in our childhood that it is wrong to deface books by scribbling in them, but as we grow up we learn that there are notable exceptions to this rule. Coleridge, for instance, was a chartered libertine, quite different from the people who, as Macaulay said when he made Croker so furious by comparing his annotations to theirs, disfigure the margins of novels from the circulating libraries with "How true!" or "Cursed prosy!" Lamb tells us that it was worth while lending books to Coleridge, who returned them with usury, enriched with annotations, tripling their value. "Many are these precious MSS. of his," added Lamb,"—(in matter oftentimes, and almost in quantity not unfrequently, vying with the originals),—in no very clerkly hand, legible in my Daniel, in old Burton, in Sir Thomas Browne, and those abstruser cogitations of the Greville, now, alas! wandring in pagan lands. I counsel thee, shut not thy heart, nor thy library; against S. T. C." Coleridge was aware of the value which his friends—and for that matter, posterity—would set upon these scribbled annotations of his. In Lamb's "Beaumont and Fletcher"—the folio which gave Elia and Bridget so much careful calculation of ways and means before it could be carried home in triumph—he wrote: "N.B. I shall not be long here, Charles! I gone, you will not mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave a relic." In another book, which is now the treasure of an American collector, he wrote: "I shall die soon, my dear Charles Lamb, and then you will not be vexed that I have scribbled your book."

OVERZEAL.

There is, according to Mr. Lucas, a Museum legend of one reader, who, in the interests of a fair page, went carefully over certain of Coleridge's marginalia with india-rubber, and removed every mark. We are wiser nowadays, and a correspondent of the "Times" gives an account of a collection which has lately been presented to the London Library, whose chief interest for the majority of readers will consist in the fact that it formerly belonged to Leslie Stephen, who has scribbled freely over the margins. The books—six hundred in number—are chiefly concerned with the English Deists, and every volume is either annotated with marginal notes in Stephen's handwriting or adorned with tiny pencil drawings of heads of animals, such as cats, monkeys, dogs, fishes, rabbits, and so forth. The most interesting of these volumes is appearently a copy of Hobbes's "Historia Ecclasistica," 1688, on the flyleaf of which three successive owners have noted their opinion of the book in philosophical Latin. The first, who is identified in a good guess with Robert Nares the philologer, did not think highly of Hobbes's book which he summarised as "a work so barbarous in style, so confused and obscure in argument, that it neither can be understood nor is worth while understanding. I have not read it through," he naively adds, "nor shall I do so." The next owner of the book was Robert Southey, who disagreed with his predecessor. "But I have read it through," he said, "not without profit, and indeed a certain pleasure. I do not regret reading it through. The book is eminently characteristic of Hobbes, alike in the acuteness of its reasoning and the harshness of its verification." To this Stephen added: "I too have read it through, and entirely agree with Southey's opinion. 'Hobbesii nihil a me alienum puto.'" Though we may deprecate the general practice of annotating books, it cannot be denied that in this case a considerable interest is added to a volume that few modern readers would tackle without some such inducement.

A BROWNING RELIC.

An interesting relic of Browning is to be published in facsimile by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This is the "old square yellow book" in which that poet found the story of "The Ring and the Book," and which he picked up, as he tells us in the introduction to his most ambitious work, for a lira on a bookstall in Florence:—

Small-quarto size, part print, part manuscript:
A book in shape, but really pure crude fact
Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard,
And brains, high blooded, ticked two centuries
since.

Three-fifths of the book were made up from the printed sheets in which the case of Guido Franceschini and his wife had been described at the time when it set Rome in a ferment, and the rest had been added for necessary amplification and explanation by some nameless contemporary scribe and amateur of the criminal courts. Thus there can be no doubt that the volume is unique. Few students of Browning have seen it. Mr. Arthur Symons, for instance, in his excellent "Introduction to Browning" is misled by a phrase of the poet's to tell us that the title is written in Latin, whereas the greater part of it is in Italian, and only the tag in Latin. Browning himself seems to have made a somewhat grotesque blunder in his version of this title, given in lines 121-131 of the first part of the "Ring and the Book." He there appears to translate the words "Romana Homicidiorum" as "a Roman murder case." It will puzzle Latinists to see how these words can be thus construed. They stand out prominently on the title page, but that is an accident of the transcriber's choosing. What is really said is that Count Guido, and his hired assassins were punished, the first by beheading and the other four on the "Forca Romana Homicidiorum"—that is, on the gallows kept in Rome to punish murderers. The matter is not of much importance, but it is rather suggestive of the shallowness of Browning's scholarship, and does not seem to have been noticed before. The book is to be translated in full by Mr. C. W. Hodell, who proposes to add a photo-reproduction of the original. It is a curious story of a "crime passionnel" which is told in this quaint old volume, and, apart from the Browning interest, it should find many readers.

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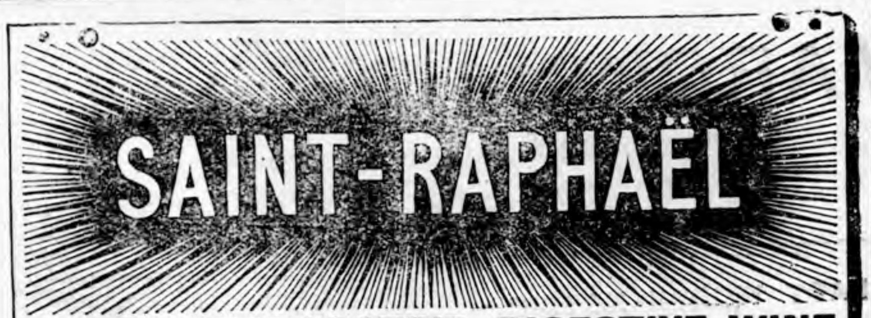

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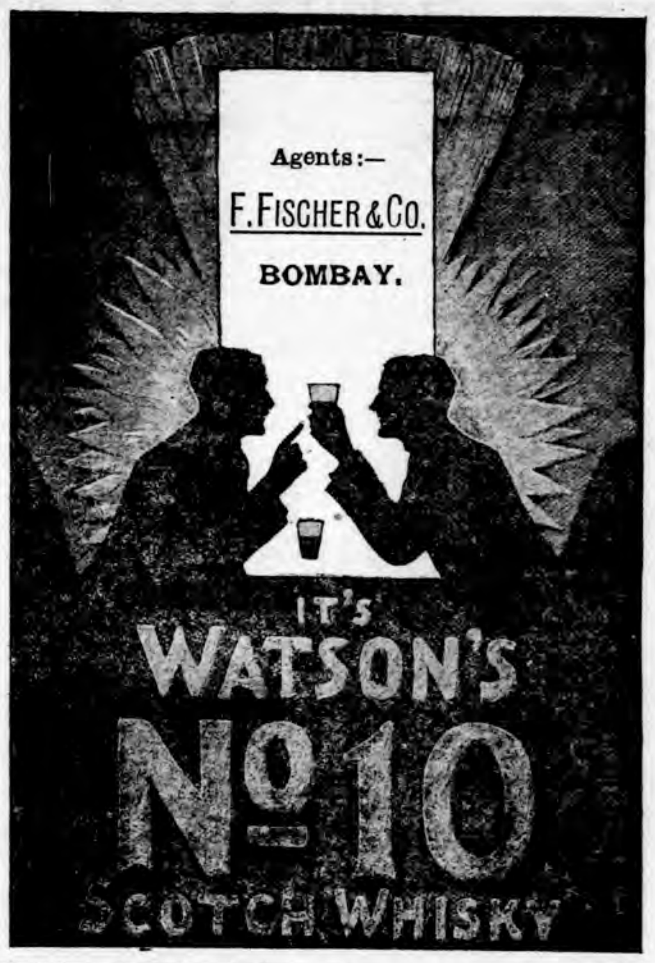
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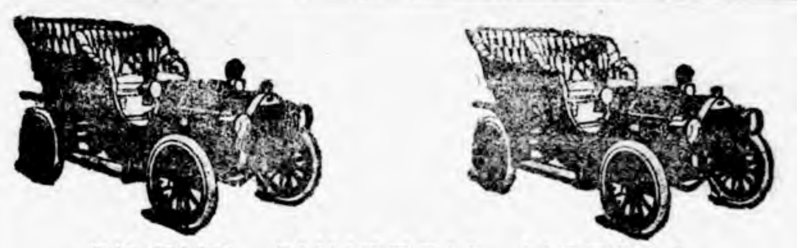

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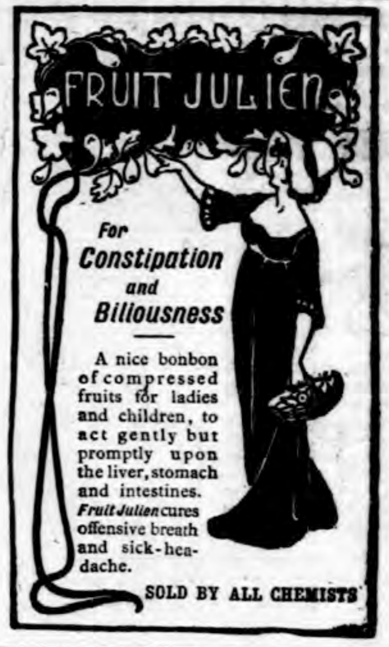

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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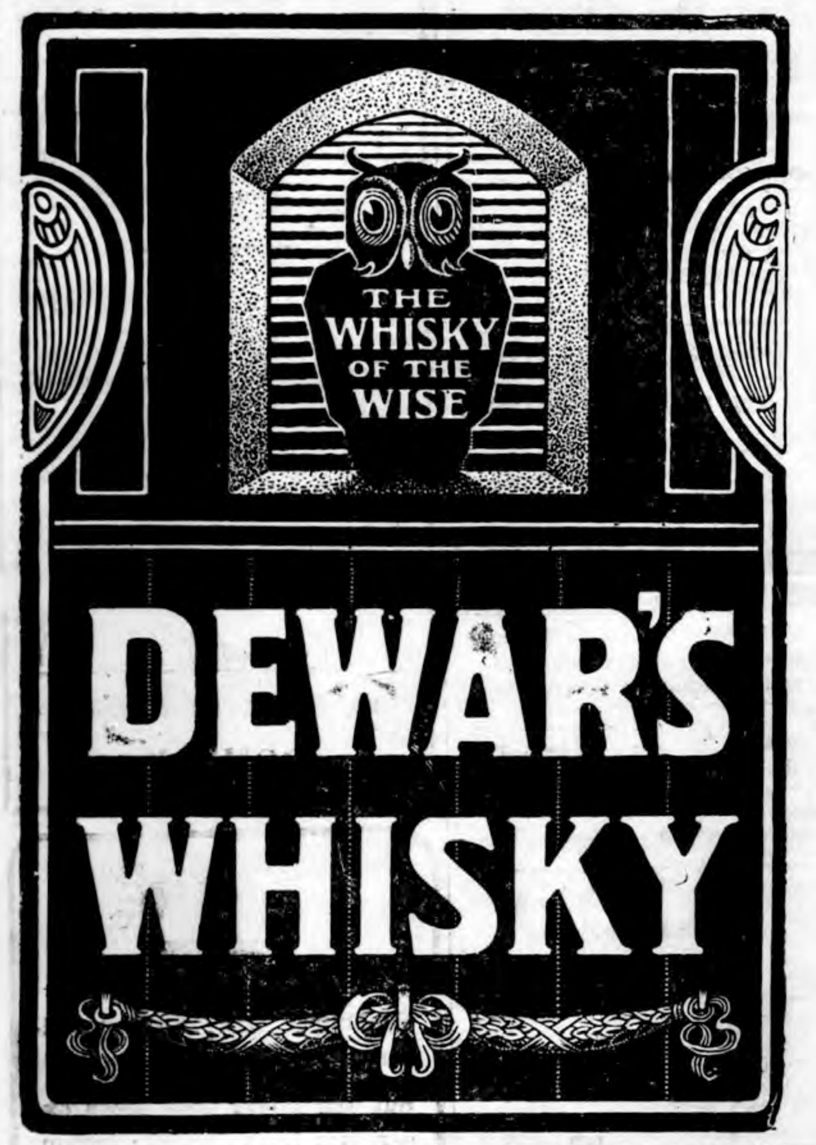
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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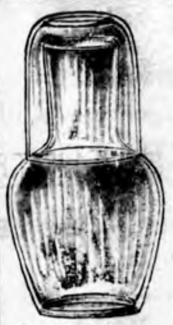
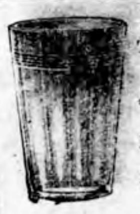


No. 0571—Carafe and Tumbler, As. 12.



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¼ pint Rs. 5-8 doz.; ¾ pint Rs. 7-0 doz.; 1 pint Rs. 9-0 doz.

Best, plain, crystal glass, with star-cut base:
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Tumblers, Thin, plain, semi-crystal glass, selected.

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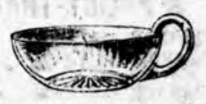
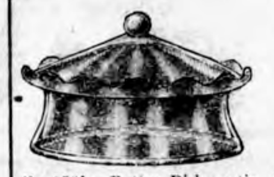
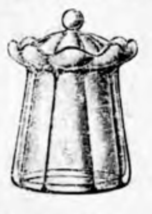


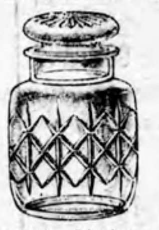
No. 0552.—Handled Sweet Dish, 5¼ in., star-cut base, Re. 1-0.



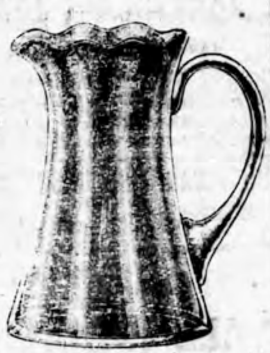
No. 0561.—Butter Dish, optic glass with waved top, Re. 1-4.



No. 0541.—Marmalade, As. 14.



No. 0547.—Pickle jar, crystal-cut, Rs. 2-4.



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FLOWER HOLDERS, in large variety, from As. 4.

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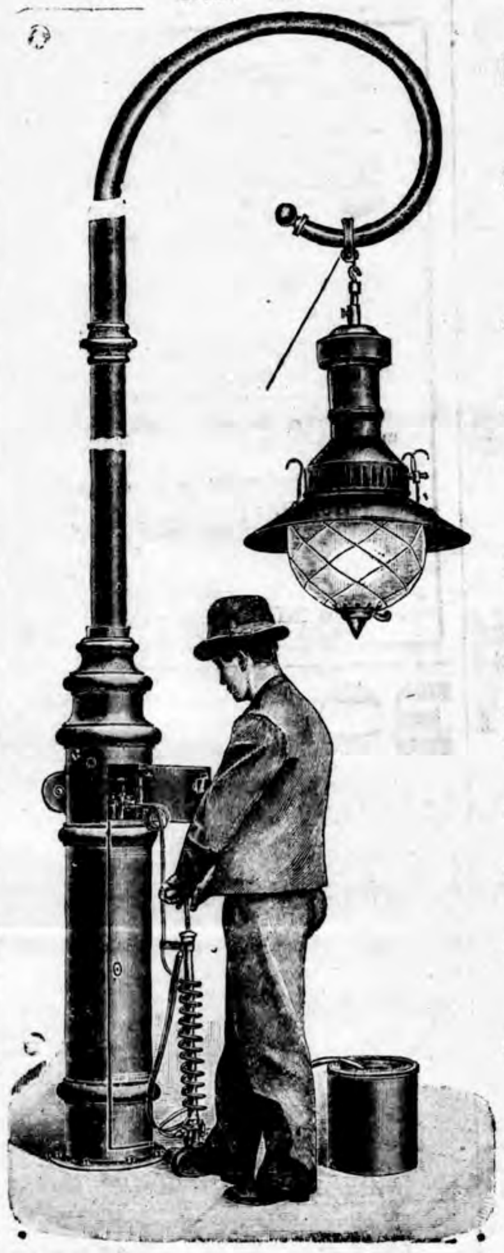

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The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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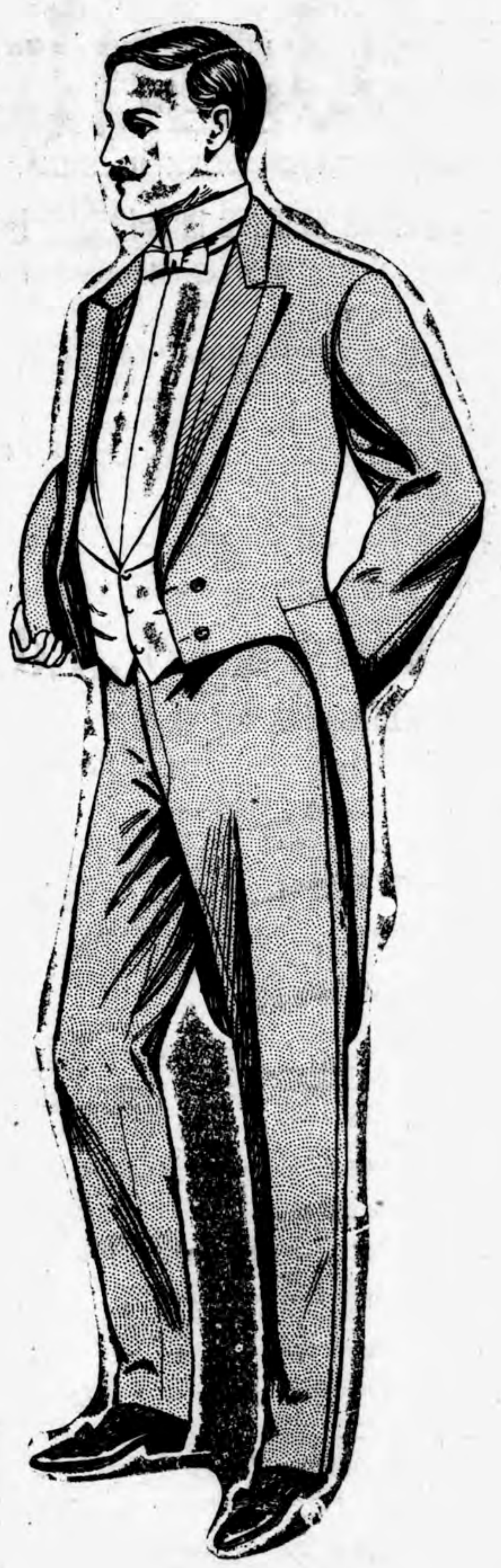

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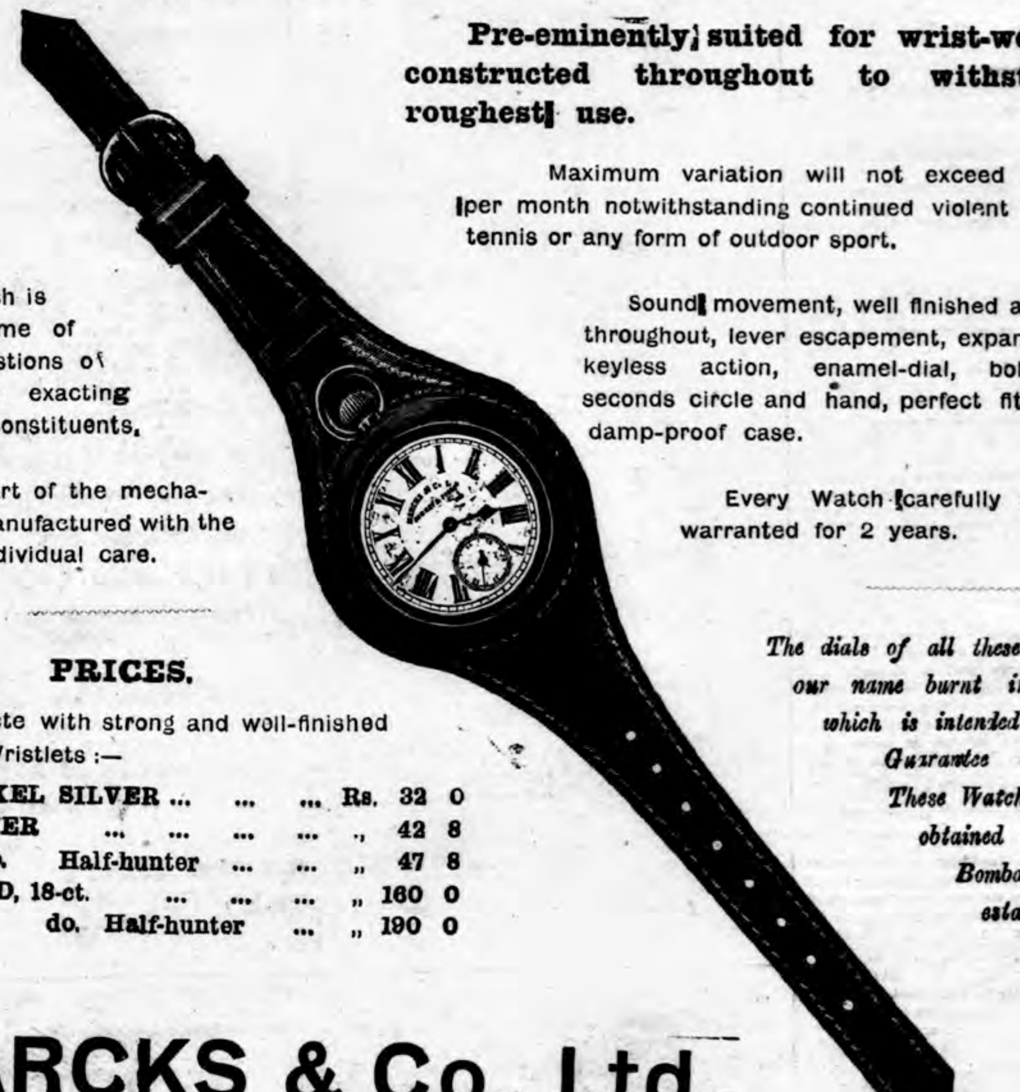

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